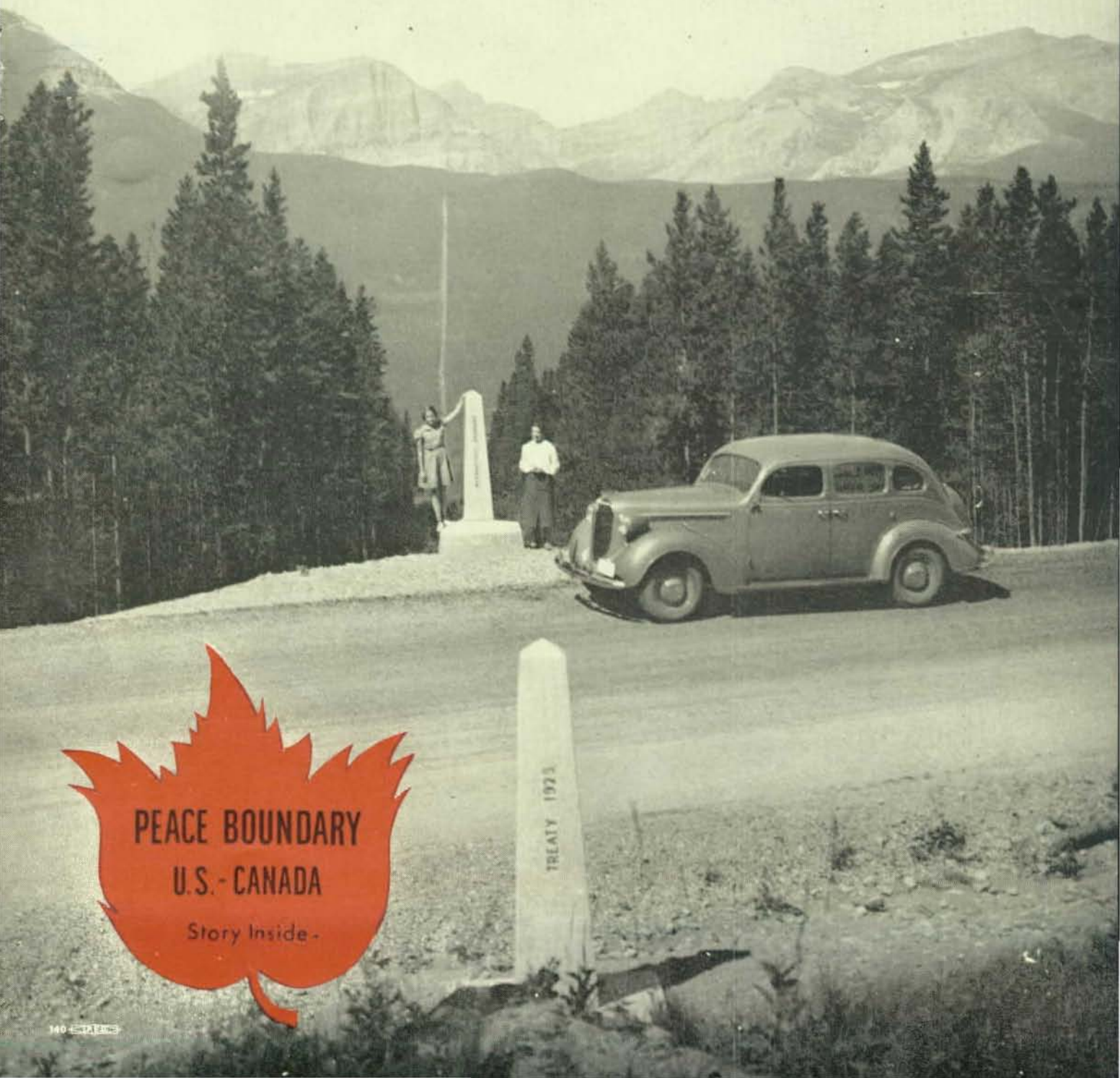


# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

JULY 1948

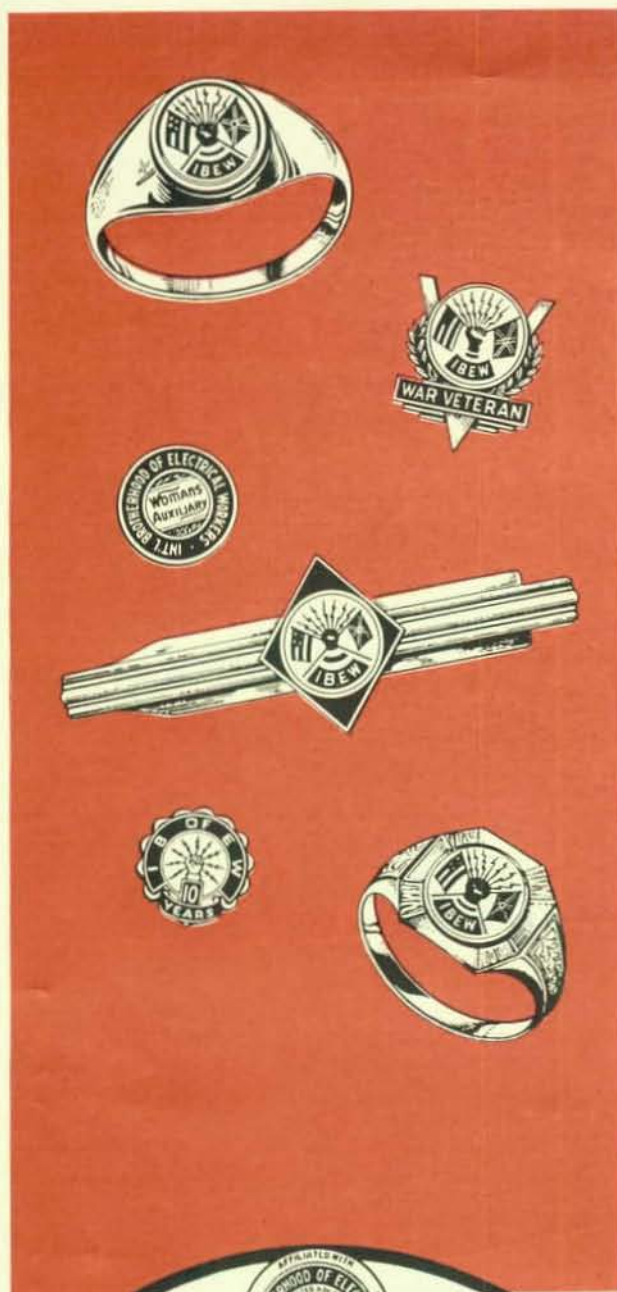
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# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume XLVII, No. 7

July, 1948

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## This Month

JULY IS a month of two national celebrations. In the U. S. it's Independence Day and in Canada it's Dominion Day. The national boundary between the two countries is truly a model for national boundaries everywhere, as the JOURNAL points out in a story on page 2. . . . The immensely successful Union Industries Show at Milwaukee attracted approximately a quarter million people; pictures and a story on the I. B. E. W. exhibit at the

show appear on page 12. . . . How a vital installation at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard is served by members of the Brotherhood is the subject of a story on page 11. . . . "With the Ladies," page 22, gives Convention delegates and their wives some additional information on Memphis. . . . Fifty-year service buttons will be issued soon; see the story on page 8 for details.

Remember—On to Memphis!

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# A Model for National Boundaries

*July, a Month of Two Great National Celebrations, is a Good Time to Take Another Look at the Undefended U. S.-Canadian Border and the Era of Peace Marked by It*

**I**N A WORLD that is still torn by strife nearly three years after what was optimistically called V-J Day, Canadians and Americans can still look with satisfaction to the 5,000-mile survey line that separates the territory of their countries. There are some fortifications along this border—but none of them has been used for more than a century. Their ancient cannon and ramparts are now preserved as “historic sites” and most of them are surrounded by pleasant parks with shady knolls which invite picnickers.

The border passes through forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, and even houses. A typical western view of the boundary, from the road between Glacier National Park, Montana, and Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, provides the cover for this July issue of the JOURNAL, with the U. S. side showing to the left. In the background the 20-foot slash in timber marks the border.

## Independence—Dominion

July is the month of two national celebrations in the United States and Canada. In our own country, the “great and glorious Fourth” promises to be greater and more glorious than ever, occasioned in part by international tensions and the “cold war.” It is less generally known to Americans that Canada has her own celebration in July. Dominion Day is a public holiday appointed to celebrate the birthday of the Dominion on July 1, 1867. It might also be remarked here that 32 years later, December 20, 1899, the first Canadian local of our Brotherhood was established in Ottawa. On that date, our Brotherhood became truly interna-

tional in character. Today, the 121 Canadian locals are a valuable and integral part of the organization of the I. B. E. W.

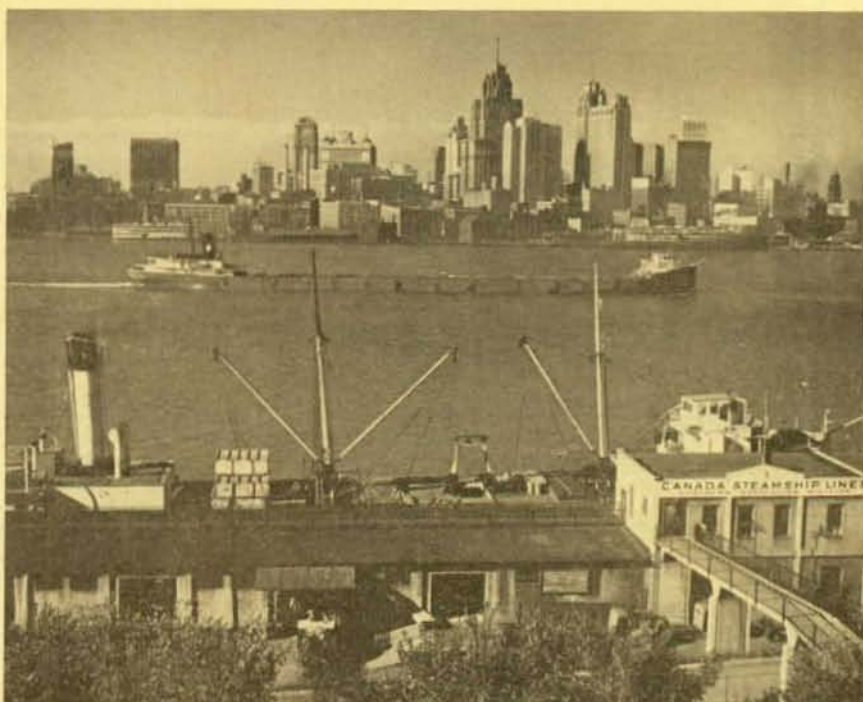
## History of Celebration

Because comparatively few Americans are familiar with Canadian history, the significance of Dominion Day is not appreciated in this country. In 1866, delegates from the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia met in London to discuss the details of the British North America Act, which is the basis of the present Canadian Constitution. In this Act, passed by the British Parliament, the terms of the Canadian confederation were spelled out, but the delegates could not agree on Canada's formal designation. Sir John Macdonald, a leading Canadian delegate, wanted to call the country “the Kingdom of Canada,” but Lord Derby, the British Foreign Minister, hinted that this

wouldn't appeal to the U. S. A. All the delegates rejected the term “colony.” The story goes that Sir Leonard Tilley, a Canadian delegate who was in the habit of reading the Bible, after the night of the debate came to the Seventy-second Psalm, which reads: “He shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth.” His suggestion, next day, that Canada be called a dominion met with the approval of all the delegates.

## Undefended Border

Canada and the United States agreed, in 1817, to leave their border undefended. The Rush-Bagot Treaty of that year is still in force, but in 1941 it was found necessary to agree to a temporary modification of it, in order to permit for training purposes the arming of vessels of the United States Navy operating in the Great Lakes. In normal times the treaty limits the



A survey line 5,000 miles long separates Canadian and United States territory. It runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern coast of British Columbia to the Arctic Sea, through forests and mountains and lakes and rivers, through farmlands, and even through houses. Common to eastern Canadian and American cities is the Great Lakes system. At Windsor (foreground), one mile of water separates the Canadian city from Detroit (background).



total naval defense forces of each country on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to "six armed vessels, weighing not more than 100 tons, and mounting one 18-pounder apiece"!

So the border remains something to be crossed, a milestone rather than a barrier. It is crossed by more money, more trains, more newspapers, more planes, more tourists, and more traffic generally than any other boundary in the world. It is crossed by more goodwill.

Every day hundreds of Canadians living in Windsor, Ontario, cross a bridge to go to their work in Detroit, Mich. Residents of Calais, Me., visit back and forth with their neighbors in St. Stephen, New Brunswick. Honeymoon couples enjoy the view of Niagara Falls from both Canadian and United States sides by crossing a bridge. And every day, every week, hundreds of tourists cross both ways. In 1947 American tourists spent \$230 million in Canada; Canadians spent \$152 million in the States.

### No Immigration Restrictions

Often people who cross this border don't come back, for, provided they are in good physical and mental health, and have means of support, there are no immigration restrictions between the two countries. Fourteen of every hundred people born in Canada are living in the United States, a total of 1,250,000. And 350,000 United States-born people are residents of Canada.

Every year more than 20,000 Canadians cross the border to help U. S. farmers harvest their crops. From the Maritimes and Quebec go Canadian farmers and farm workers in March to help collect maple sap in New England; and in the autumn they or others go to assist with potato harvesting in Maine. From the prairie provinces farmers and their helpers, together with their huge combines, which cut and thresh grain simultaneously, move south under their own power, a picturesque cavalcade. The Texas crop ripens in late May,



*A bus from Minneapolis and St. Paul bound for Winnipeg reports at Canadian customs office at the port of Emerson, Manitoba.*

and Canadian harvesters go south first, then work their way north through ripening fields, back to their own farms. When they get back in late August, their own crops are ripe, and United States harvesters come back with them to lend a hand.

### Canada Needs Dollars

It is estimated that all these Canadian workers brought back over \$15 million dollars in wages last year. And this is important to Canada, just now, for she is suffering from a serious shortage of U. S. dollars. In an effort to restore her former customers to economic health, Canada has extended large credits abroad which have been used to buy Canadian goods.

Canada has for many years been the best customer of the United States, and pays for U. S. goods in cash. Buying for cash and selling on credit have reduced Canada's U. S. dollar reserves to the point where it was necessary, recently, to impose a number of prohibitions and quota restrictions on Canadian imports, and to levy heavy excise taxes on the sale in

Canada of many articles, like automobiles and household appliances.

### Culture is Shared

Funds available to Canadians for pleasure travel in the United States have also been "rationed," but U. S. citizens are being encouraged more than ever to travel in Canada.

Not only people, and money, and goods cross this famous border; ideas, culture, and entertainment attractions are exchanged. U. S. magazines, movies and baseball players are as common in Toronto and Montreal as in Baltimore or San Francisco.

There is, in the state of Indiana, a town called Rushville. In the province of Quebec is a town called Bagotville. These two towns serve to commemorate the Rush-Bagot Treaty, one of the wisest agreements two neighboring states have ever made. This convention, entered into between the two nations in 1817, restricted the building, arming and use of naval vessels on the Great Lakes.

Only once in history has the peace been threatened; in 1842 to 1846 when a small group of hot-headed Americans demanded a boundary at the 54th (and 40') meridian. It was actually established at the 49th meridian by cooler heads.

The history of our peaceful relations and pacific border should be a lesson to those warring tribes of Europe who periodically kill off the best of their young men.

### Notice to Convention Delegates

L. U. No. 558, Sheffield, Ala., sends greetings to all delegates to the International Convention in Memphis. This local will be happy to entertain any delegates who can make a stop-over in Sheffield either coming or going, by arranging a complimentary sightseeing tour over the TVA and providing refreshments.

L. U. No. 558 has set tours for Saturday, August 7, and Saturday, August 14, and if local unions or delegates will drop a card to J. M. Stutts, committee secretary, Box 568, Sheffield, Ala., telling him how many to expect and on which date, he will make all arrangements.



# Big Job Completed by Men of Chicago Local



A \$500,000 contract for the electrical work at the Chicago Title and Trust building, 111 West Washington Avenue, Chicago, was recently completed by the Kelso-Burnett Electric Company. The work, which extended over a two-year period, was performed by members of Local Union 134.

First of the two separate jobs was for the conversion of the entire building from D.C. to A.C.; the second was for the complete rewiring and relighting of the space occupied by the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Both jobs were supervised by Holabird and Root, architects.

Conversion work included the following jobs:

1. Installation of a new A.C. switchboard consisting of two 3,000 Amp. main breakers and 36 branch breakers to serve new light and power feeders. The branch circuits, consisting of three 600 Amp., nineteen 400 Amp., and fourteen 200 Amp. breakers, were arranged in sections, three high, extending in both directions from the service breakers located in the center.

## Report On Archives

In the May issue of the JOURNAL we told of the attempt being made by your International Office to collect historical material dealing with the Brotherhood. To date we have received a number of articles of value and interest—old membership cards, programs, contributions and receipts. We are very grateful to all Brothers who have sent in this material and we urge others to also contribute to the collection. We intend to make an appropriate display of this material so that all visitors to the International Office may see it, and to preserve it carefully so that all who come after us may know the stirring history of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

*Scenes at Chicago Title and Trust Building, where a half-million dollar electrical job was recently completed. LEFT—Cafeteria, in which recessed fluorescent fixtures were installed. RIGHT—President's office, with special cold cathode lighting installation. IN CIRCLE—View of general offices on second floor showing recessed fluorescent fixtures.*

2. New emergency service and conversion of the existing emergency system above the sixth floor to a 3-phase, 4-wire system.

3. Removal of all existing D.C. feeders.

4. Installation of conduit and cable for new A.C. feeders utilizing the four original wire shafts.

5. Conversion of 62 existing lighting distribution panels for use with the new 3-phase, 4-wire A.C. system.

6. Removal of existing D.C. tenant meters and the installation of some 320 new A.C. tenant meters, complete with new meter boards.

7. Installation of a new power feeder to the seventh floor for 200 H.P. of new air conditioning equipment.

Remodeling work embraced the entire first six floors plus the new security vault in the sub-basement and the new stock room, stock room and bindery in the basement. The remodeling consisted of removing all partitions, wood floors, etc., on all

floors, removing all existing D.C. steam and diesel generating equipment in the basement, flooring over the center section of the building, which was formerly an open court, installing new partitions, fireproof floors, interior finish and panelling, metal pan type suspended acoustic ceilings and the entire new lighting and wiring system.

Included in the new electrical system were the following installations: some 3,100 recessed fluorescent troffer fixtures for two 40-watt tubes, with provision for installation of one additional 40-watt tube; 30,000 feet of G. E. underfloor duct for both high and low tension systems; fluorescent cove lighting in the lobbies and corridors on the first floor; special cold cathode cove lighting in the office of the president; a complete new concealed branch wiring system utilizing "Thinwall" conduit; 30 new lighting panels in existing cabinets; an electric clock system; a new emergency system complete with "fire escape" and "exit" fixtures; a "Musac" system on all floors (installed by Boom Electric Co.); burglar alarm, fire alarm, watchman, tele-autograph and low voltage signaling systems; a protective wiring system for the new security vault; a completely equipped kitchen and coffee shop; and "electrostatic" air filters for the air conditioning system.

## Bargaining Election Won Through Pittsburgh Vote

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won out over a rival CIO union in a collective bargaining election held recently by the National Labor Relations Board among employees of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh.

In a 3-2 vote the workers chose the I. B. E. W. to represent them in negotiations with the employer. The final tally of votes released by the NLRB showed 966 in favor of the I. B. E. W. against 641 for the CIO affiliate.



# President Tracy Reports Progress

## *More Than 1,900 Brothers From That Area Crowd Into Milwaukee Auditorium to Hear President Tracy Give an Account of Brotherhood's Growth*

By REX FRANSWAY

Business Manager, L. U. No. 494

**I**N A RALLYING response to a call from Arthur Schroeder, president of L. U. No. 494, for a special meeting of members of all I. B. E. W. local unions in the Milwaukee, Wis., area, a record-breaking gathering of more than 1,900 Electrical Workers assembled in the Milwaukee Auditorium on the evening of May 6 to hear International President Dan W. Tracy give a colorful and vivid account of the continued progress of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the needed steps to maintain that progress, and to further it by initiating vital improvements.

Members came from local unions near and far to hear the up-to-the-minute report from President Tracy. It was the greatest assembly of I. B. E. W. membership in the history of the I. B. E. W. in Milwaukee.

President Tracy traveled to Milwaukee to attend the A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting and to participate in the opening of the Union Industries Show. When it became generally known that he had accepted

an invitation from L. U. No. 494 to address its regular meeting the indications for a large attendance made it evident that the regular meeting hall of L. U. No. 494 would not accommodate the crowd and Plankinton Hall, with its 2,084 seats, was engaged for the occasion. This large hall barely met the seating needs of the eager listeners, many of them old-timers of more than 40 years' standing in the Brotherhood.

It was a meeting that surpassed all expectations for membership interest—the attendance was proof of its appeal. It will be an event long remembered in Milwaukee.

A highlight of the program came at the conclusion when 13 apprentices of L. U. No. 494 received apprenticeship certificates from the hands of their International President.

### Progress Is Keynote

President Tracy, in a concise, interesting talk, summed up the most recent progress of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, gave a picture of the electrical industry today and presented the forward-looking aims and policies of the future.

President Tracy told the 1,900 members there assembled that numerically and financially the Brotherhood is in excellent condition. Our workers in six distinct branches of our industry—construction, railroads, utilities, manufacturing, radio, television and sign—have reached the 450,000 mark,

quite an achievement for an organization which in 1921 had about 25,000 outside and inside Electrical Workers. President Tracy spoke of the strides made in the organizational field and the progress made in harmonious relations with the employers in our industry. Despite resistance and interference from competitors, 72 per cent of the utilities of the country are now united under the I. B. E. W. banner.

For years the manufacturing industry went unexplored, Mr. Tracy continued. Today it is organized on a large scale by the International. There is much yet to be done in this field, but the Brotherhood is working toward the goal of full organization and will continue until the goal is reached.

President Tracy went on to speak of the radio and television fields and the achievements attained for our members in these fields. He pointed out that highly skilled and trained technicians among the unorganized are receiving wages as low as \$24 and \$30 a week. Our I. B. E. W. technicians, on the other hand, some with only one year's training, are receiving wages ranging from \$72 to \$90 a week—a significant difference.

Mr. Tracy reminded the members that there is much room for improvement in some areas of our industry—our railroad workers are prevented from striking and their working conditions are not up to standard. We

(Continued on page 28)



President Tracy (left), shown with the group of Milwaukee apprentices who received their certificates from him at conclusion of the special meeting attended by more than 1,900 Electrical Workers in Milwaukee Auditorium. Apprentices, left to right: Martin Zavodnik, George Albrecht, Jr., Richard Ruehl, Phil Duffy, Jr., Richard Krause, Marvin Cox, John Bosshard, Lincoln Freuck, Russell Macaluso, Alfred Franz, W. Patefield, H. Taylor, Leonard Ambrose.



# Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



## Price of Production

"Surely there is enough experience in accident prevention in this great industrial nation of ours to check these needless losses of men and money."

In asking the Department of Labor to call a national conference to develop a nation-wide program to reduce the 1947 nation-wide toll of 2,000,000 injured, 17,000 killed and 91,000 disabled, President Truman made the above statement and termed the deplorable record a "vivid reminder of human suffering and economic waste."

Figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the actual time lost from work in 1947 because of injuries was 44,700,000 man-days, equivalent to a full year's working time for 150,000 workers. The figures also show that 70 per cent of the job injuries occur in the smaller plants of the nation, and it is in them, presumably, that the accident reduction drive will be concentrated.

In this country's quest for greater and greater production, it is obvious from the above figures that production is being gained at a fearful price. The families of the 17,000 who were killed might well ask if the price is worth it.

With a sufficiently strong educational safety campaign, however, there is no reason why we can't enjoy big production and at the same time cut down the appalling accident and death toll. All of labor, certainly, can be expected to cooperate wholeheartedly in the campaign to gain this objective.

## Discredited Prophet

Despite the drop in food prices, the dollar continues to shrink. That is the substance of the report recently submitted to President Truman by his economic advisers. Inflation, it notes, is still on the rampage.

Factors increasing the upward spiral are the stepped-up spending by the Government for foreign relief and national defense, and increased consumer spending that comes about by virtue of the recent tax cut.

The dollar now generally buys only what 60 cents bought in 1939, and in some fields buys less. It buys only 47 cents' worth of food; 44 cents' worth of meat; 52 cents' worth of house furnishings; 60 cents' worth of fuel.

No seer is required to spell out what this trend portends, if allowed to go on indefinitely. It can only

end in a disastrous period of deflation, costing workers their jobs and investors a large part of their savings.

If it requires no seer to look ahead, something much less than a seer is required to look back on what has happened since V-J Day. We saw unparalleled pressure exerted in Congress by big business to do away with all controls and so return to economic "normalcy"—normalcy being, in the view of the National Association of Manufacturers, that happy condition in which the sky is the limit on profits. In the mad rush for normalcy, however, they have only succeeded in driving the economy into a condition that is as far removed from normal as can be imagined. True enough, the profits have materialized. But nothing else in the NAM's platform has. That organization must be added to the list of discredited economic prophets.

## Sacrifice Begins at Home

A parade of witnesses recently appeared in Washington before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor to make statements in support of revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The burden of the evidence of these self-styled "small businessmen" was that the 40-hour week should be done away with. Some witnesses had heart-rending tales to tell of the "inquisitions" they had been subjected to by inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. Other witnesses had been amazed and anguished when they learned they were going to have to pay time and one-half to employees who had worked more than 40 hours.

Typical of the biased testimony introduced before the sub-committee was the following statement of one of the witnesses:

"The payment of time and a half for all work over 40 hours in any one week during wartime enormously increased the war's cost to the taxpayer. I should like to recommend that the Act be amended so that in the event of future wars this additional cost to the taxpayers may be prevented. When our boys are exposed to the hazards of warfare it does not seem to me either fitting or proper that those engaged in production for war should be drawing time and a half for hours over 40 in any one week."

The witness had a thought here, but he expressed less than half of the question that is involved. For



the overtime that was paid during the war was small in relation to the take of industry. The bald fact is that under the cost-plus wartime contracts, the more an employer paid out in wages, the higher were his profits. Yet no mention of this was made by the witness. And any proposal that calls for taking the profit out of war is howled down as "socialistic" or worse. This witness was asking labor to forego earnings (which have diminished or disappeared altogether for the average working man in the post-war inflation) but to leave inviolate the sacred cost-plus system which *guarantees* heavy profits to industry.

Sacrifice in this matter must start at the other end. It is obvious that the sacrifice will never be made voluntarily by industry, which would, nevertheless, be extremely willing that it be extended to labor.

## Controlling Syphilis

More than 3,000,000 men, women and children in the United States have syphilis. Each year there are 250,000 new infections, but only 95,000 are found and treated in the primary and secondary stages of the disease. Thus there are 155,000 cases which are neither found nor treated in the period when infection is most likely to be transmitted to other people. In these figures, provided by the United States Public Health Service, is shown the syphilis problem.

Why (it may be asked) don't the 155,000 avail themselves of the discoveries that have been made in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease? Despite the long period over which education has been given on the subject, people still do not go for blood tests and treatment in the way they have X-rays taken for tuberculosis, or vaccination for smallpox. Some people, it seems clear, don't want to know whether or not they are infected. Some are afraid the test will not be confidential between the doctor and the patient. One doctor says that the 155,000 cases "rise like specters before those entrusted with VD control. We must be realistic and admit that the situation is different from any other case-finding problems."

Before the first World War, the venereal diseases were outcasts in the field of public health, and their names were not mentioned in what passes for polite society. Much educational work has been accomplished with the result that the term "VD" shocks no one. Since facilities for VD treatment exist in all areas of this country, anyone who suspects that he may be infected has only himself to blame if VD undermines his health and sanity.

## Pressure Is From Below

Now comes the Brookings Foundation with a report hostile to reforms in medical economics. This supposedly disinterested and unbiased organization is against any form of government compulsory health insurance, citing old arguments about governmental regulation, politics in medicine, higher costs of administrative expenses, etc.

The message that this report has to offer is that

ours is an imperfect world, and as long as it is, medical service cannot be expected to be perfect. "The large majority of American families have the resources to pay for adequate medical care if they elect to give it a high priority among the several objects of expenditure," the report states.

No one has ever said that the pressure for adequate medical care comes from people in the upper economic stratas. It comes, and has always come, from those unable to meet the high costs of medical care. To a degree, the pressure also comes from those relatively prosperous families which have had extended illnesses and found that medical bills have cleaned them of the savings of a lifetime. The statement of the report quoted above is true as far as it goes, but it only goes a little way.

Despite this report, which does much to harm the standing of the Brookings Foundation as an impartial observer, the clear, undisputed fact remains that the medical needs of millions will never be met under the status quo. Passage of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, whose chief feature is compulsory health insurance, would be a tremendous step forward to providing needed coverage.



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Don't mistake the waves for the rock, Mr. Molotov."



## State of Washington Holds Successful Observance of "Electrical Safety Week"

(An editorial in the May issue of the JOURNAL called attention to Electrical Safety Week, sponsored annually since 1943 in the State of Washington by the Electric Club of Washington and the Seattle Fire Department with the participation of Local No. 40, I. B. E. W., Seattle. "Adequate wiring is true electrical safety," was the theme of the observance. Chairman for the week was Captain Stephen E. Sanislo, for 40 years a member of the Seattle Fire Department and presently its safety educational director. Following are excerpts from his report on the observance.)

The fifth annual observance of Electrical Safety Week, April 25 to May 1, was without doubt the most widely observed not only in Seattle but throughout the State of Washington.



Capt. Sanislo

The week was made official by virtue of the proclamation issued by Governor Mon C. Wallgren. In Seattle, Mayor William F. Devin issued a statement calling upon the citizenry to observe the week.

The planning pattern having been set five years ago, organizational efforts were simplified with the result that more cities participated.

Letters enclosing outlined plans for promoting Electrical Safety Week were mailed to all chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, fire chiefs, electric utility companies, presidents of Parent-Teacher associations of city and county councils. In addition, fire insurance agents were contacted through the offices of the two leading companies whose headquarters are in Seattle.

Judging from the great number of letters received asking for more particulars as well as sample material, the response was most gratifying. Electrical Safety Week bids fair to become national in observance in a few short years.

Radio was used extensively throughout the state, and a total of 20 stations carried announcements urging observance of the week. Many cities accepted the suggestion that Electrical Safety Week be made a part of Clean-up and Fix-up Week.

A special poster was prepared for use in classrooms and was well received by school authorities. The statement of Mayor Devin was enlarged four times, and 50 of these posters were placed in stores.

As in past years, study packets were

prepared for use by teachers in an effort to assist the children in inspecting their homes for electrical fire and life hazards. More than 60,000 inspection reports were distributed in the Seattle schools. These listed dangerous practices and included a check list for inspection of each room in the house.

Major stress was laid on the importance of having homes and buildings adequately wired, with equal stress given to better understanding of the care necessary to be given to appliances, cords, wiring, switches and fuses.

The purpose of Electrical Safety Week is educationally sound, and the benefits that will follow are many. A created demand for approved and safe wiring, cords, fuses and electrical appliances will eliminate the dangerous merchandise from shelves and warehouses.

### Need for Education

Home builders need to be educated to install sufficient wiring to anticipate the addition of circuits of future needs, including wiring for electric heating, separate circuits for cold storage lockers, clothes dryers, machinery for basement hobby shops. They should have sufficient circuits to eliminate the use of running cords under rugs, from room to room and in other ways endangering lives as the result of stretching toaster and coffee percolator cords across from a base plug to the table.

Other benefits that will follow will justify the efforts of those promoting the purpose of Electrical Safety Week. From the moment we arise and up to the time of retiring, electricity has played an important part. Like the fire department that serves the people round the clock, so does electricity. It is to that end that Electrical Safety Week is dedicated—that electrical energy when safely carried to the various places that gives us light, cooks our food, heats our water, operates our many home appliances, gives us enjoyment by way of the radio, television set or home movies, all may be enjoyed to the fullest and with safety.

### CO-OPS FLOURISH

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., declared in New York recently that 1947 was marked by an "upsurge of interest in consumer cooperatives" on the part of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

In a special statement, Mr. Meany said the A. F. of L. members, hard pressed by rising living costs, are turning to co-ops to combat price increases.

## 50-Year Membership Buttons Out Soon

Indicative of the broad and lengthening history of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the fact that the organization soon will issue 50-year membership buttons to the limited number of old-timers who are now eligible. The International Office will be happy to present these 50-year buttons, as gifts, to those members who have served the I. B. E. W. so faithfully for half a century. Since the Brotherhood was founded nearly 57 years ago, in St. Louis, only those members who joined during the first seven years of its life can now qualify.

Before the International Office decided to issue the 50-year membership buttons, 45 years of membership had been the maximum for which buttons were issued. Other pins for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 years' service are available at International Headquarters.

No estimate of the number of old-timers eligible for 50-year buttons can presently be made. As buttons are issued, the JOURNAL in a later issue will devote space to a story about the veterans who have witnessed the organization's steady growth since its founding in November, 1891.

Locals which have the privilege of awarding service buttons to their senior members should be sure to arrange suitable attendant ceremonies, not only as a mark of respect for the recipients but also as a means of pointing out to younger members the stature and stability of the Brotherhood.

Whenever possible, locals are also urged to secure photographs of the presentation ceremonies and forward one set for publication in the JOURNAL. Some locals have made it a point to do this, but others have been remiss.

As pointed out in the February issue of the JOURNAL, it is entirely in order to make a social event of such an occasion, with a dinner, a dance or other suitable entertainment.

In most cases, newspapers in the local's area will be glad to run a story on the award of service buttons.

### NOTICE

When sending checks in payment of per capita tax, supplies, etc., please make checks payable to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and not to J. Scott Milne, International Secretary.

The same principle applies with regard to members' payments to their local unions. Checks should be drafted to the order of the local union rather than to any individual.





# MEMBERS of L.U.100 ERECT SUBSTATION IN RECORD TIME

*From left: H. H. Gillings; W. R. Hess; W. E. Noble, foreman; L. E. Means, test engineer; Bert Heryford, asst. supt.; C. S. Robbins, structural foreman; Joe Howe, B. M., L. U. 100; G. Garland, member; B. Thursby, underground foreman; J. Estes, steward; D. La Marsa, B. R., L. U. 100.*

First section of the 220/66 kv Springville substation of the Southern California Edison Company was recently completed and placed in operation by the Basic Electric Company, sub-contractors on the job. The substation is located five miles east of Porterville.

*(Continued on page 26)*



*Electrical Workers employed on project through Local Union 100.*



*General view of substation erected by members of Brotherhood near Porterville, Calif.*



## Nikola Tesla, Who Died in 1943, Already A Legendary Figure in Electrical World

This month is the 92nd anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla, one of the real geniuses in the development and use of electricity. His inventions made millions for others, but Tesla himself would have been penniless when he died, on January 7, 1943, in his New York hotel room, had it not been for the \$7,200 a year granted him by the Yugoslav government.

Tesla was born on July 10, 1856, in the Austro-Hungarian border province of Lika, now a part of Yugoslavia. At 19, he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Gratz, Austria, intending



*Tesla at 77.*

henceforth, in the words of one biographer, "to devote all his energies to mastering that strange, almost occult force, electricity, and to harness it for human welfare."

In his second year at school, he saw a Gramme machine demonstrated. Turned by mechanical power, this machine generated electricity; supplied with direct current, it operated as a motor. Noting the excessive sparking that took place at the commutator, Tesla began his long and brilliant investigations into the application of alternating current, resulting in his conception and development of the rotating magnetic field, and increasing the effectiveness of the two-phase system by making it operate on three or more alternating currents simultaneously.

At the University of Prague, Tesla continued with his studies in mathematics and physics. The death of his father compelled him to leave the University and seek employment. In 1881, when he was 25 years old, Tesla became director of the new Budapest telephone exchange. After a period of ill health he went to Paris and while working there met a friend of Thomas Edison's. Impressed with Tesla's talents, he offered to give Tesla a letter of introduction to Edison. Tesla accepted it and sailed for New York, arriving with much optimism and little money.

A superb theoretician who had all the details in his head before making an experiment, Tesla was in all ways the opposite of Edison, the great "trial and error" man. Tesla also was convinced that Edison's exclusive preoccupation with direct current installations was wrong. He left Edison's employ in 1885 and for nearly a year was compelled to work as a day laborer to sustain himself. However, word of his abilities had got around and in May, 1886, he was invited to deliver a lecture before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The lecture, dealing with his theory for the practical application of a.c. to power engineering, became a classic and firmly entrenched Tesla in the front rank of engineers and inventors.

In his long life, which covered 85 years, Tesla was granted U. S. patents which covered a wide field. They included wireless systems, radio telegraphy, radio mechanics, methods of tuning and selection, steam turbines, pumps, speedometers, airplanes, mechanical oscillators, thermo-magnetic motors, and others.

As an employer, Tesla was something of a tyrant and he had no ability to work with others. In this latter respect, he again was the opposite of Edison, who successfully farmed out whole areas of research to other men. But Tesla paid his men well, and was more than generous with overtime payments.

Tesla, who never married, always said that women had no place in the life of an inventor. During the latter years of his life, Tesla hinted that he had invented an apparatus that would permit any country, however small, to successfully defend itself against invasion. Word got around that this was a "death ray," capable of demolishing entire populations. After his death, FBI men went to Tesla's room to examine papers in his wall safe. If they found plans for a "death ray," the fact has not been disclosed to date.

## Schwellenbach's Death Mourned



*The late Secretary of Labor*

D. W. Tracy, International President of the I. B. E. W., who had served as an Assistant Secretary of Labor under Mr. Schwellenbach, issued the following statement after being informed of the death of the Secretary of Labor:

"Secretary Schwellenbach's death marks a real loss to American labor and to me personally.

"He served with distinction in the three principal branches of the Federal Government—in the legislative as United States Senator; in the judiciary as a Federal Judge, and in the executive as Secretary of Labor. He filled every post with competence and honor.

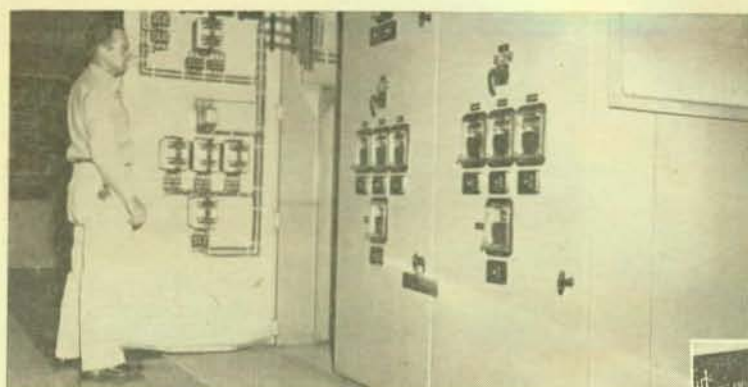
"Mr. Schwellenbach believed that labor could best be served by a strong Department of Labor. He devoted much time in the closing months of his life to a diligent fight to have restored to the Department many of the functions which in recent years have gradually been cut away. American labor will long remember the efforts of Lewis Schwellenbach in their behalf."

## New Generators Make Coulee First in Power

Contracts recently awarded to Westinghouse Electric Corporation by the Bureau of Reclamation for three additional 108,000-kw generators will make Grand Coulee Dam the world's largest producer of electricity at one location. When installed in 1950, these generators will bring Coulee's installed rated capacity to 1,620,000 kilowatts, equivalent to 2,170,000 horsepower.



# Nerve Center at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard



By CHARLES MAURER,  
Press Secretary,  
Local Union No. 1186, Honolulu

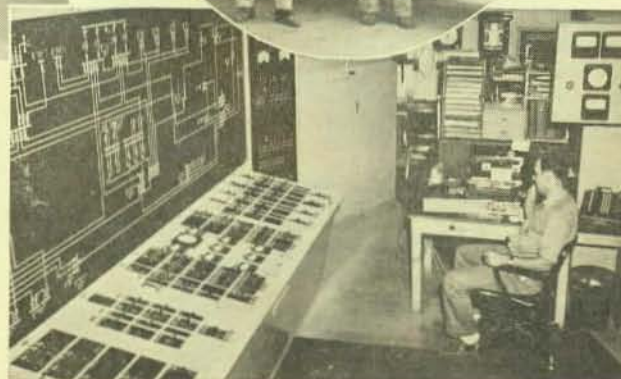
Pearl Harbor Navy Yard has within it one of the most modern types of centralized controls of air, water, steam and electricity in use in the Pacific Area. It is housed and protected in a plain, bombproof, concrete building, which would be little-noticed by the average person. In this building air and steam are distributed to the shipyard and base area. Water and electricity are not only distributed to the shipyard and base area, but also to Ford Island Naval Base, Submarine Base, adjacent housing area, Aiea Naval Hospital, Red Hill, Camp Catlin and Iroquois Point. In the future, it is possible that water and power may be distributed to the New Tripler Army Hospital.

## Has Central Control

The construction and operation of this vital nerve center has provided employment for numerous members of Local Union No. 1186, I. B. E. W. Electricity is generated in three power plants in the district area and fed to the control station for distribution. By means of push buttons on the control boards, various sizes and types of switches are opened and closed in remote areas in the distribution system. Sub-station voltages and wattages are checked at the control board, and all water pumps and valves are controlled from this board.

An independent telephone exchange, separate from the Yard Exchange, maintains direct communication between the power houses, sub-stations and a commercial utility (The Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd.) at all times. There is also a two-way radio communication between all district radio stations and three emergency trucks available at all times. All fire calls are received by a direct line at this station, and an emergency truck

Above—Bro. William F. McMillin, dispatcher. In Circle—Ray Westfall and John Wallace, of L. U. No. 1186, man emergency trucks. Right—Bro. Andrew Mitchell, dispatcher.



is dispatched to all fires with the fire trucks.

All avenues of communication are on a 24-hour basis, every day throughout the year, and were established for the purpose of generating, distributing and controlling power efficiently, as well as to handle any emergency arising in the yard or vicinity.

An unusual feature of power development in Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, which differs from many other yards, is the large amount of electrical energy developed, and the tie-in with the local utility company, by which there can be a complete interchange of power between them.

## Crew Is Named

Four crews man the control station and its associated activities. It is supervised by quartermaster Mark Belloni, who is chief dispatcher. Mark is a charter member of Local Union No. 1186, and is ably assisted by Brothers Robbins, Vorheis and Palea, members of our local, who are leading men. Brothers McMillin, Young, Lesko and Mitchell are dispatchers at the station. Brothers Westfall and Wallace are on the emergency trucks. Each crew consists of a dispatcher, two emergency men and approximately 10 operators, working rotating shifts. Their duties are varied and many.

Brother William Story, leading man at the Submarine Base Regeneration Substation, used to re-charge the batteries of our underwater naval craft. We just couldn't devote an article to

any portion of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard without mentioning "Bill." Brother Story is affectionately called the father of Local Union No. 1186, as it was through his leadership and activity in organization that a charter was issued for the local. He has been a member of the Brotherhood for over 30 years, and his continued efforts have helped build the local, as well as to set an example for our membership to carry on.

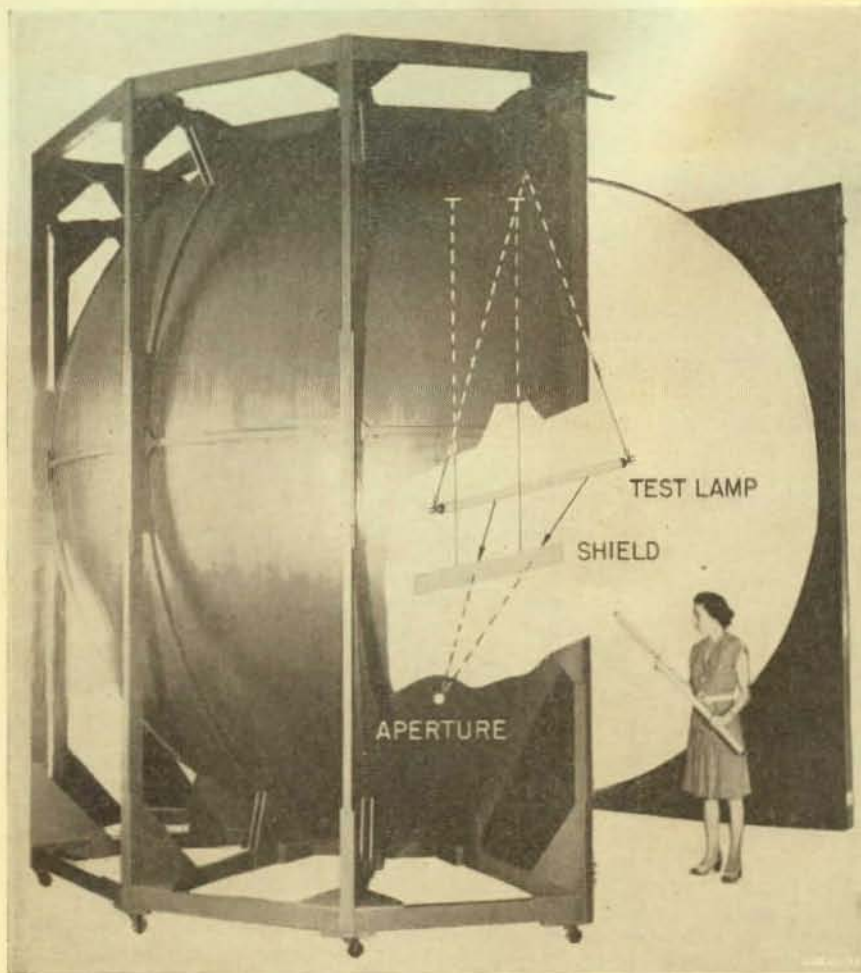
## I. B. E. W. Is Active

Another old timer in the Yard is Brother Henry Nachtsheim, who has been a member of the Brotherhood for over 30 years, and of Local No. 1186 ever since the charter was installed. Henry has been another very active member of the local. He has been in the Navy Yard for over nine years, and in the planning section for the past five years. At present he holds the rating of electronics planner and estimator.

The local has a large membership in Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, which is faithful to and a credit to our organization. We have a number in the yard whose cards date back to shortly after the charter was granted, and who have maintained their standing and put forth a great deal of effort in behalf of the local, even during the war years when they were working long hours. I regret that space does not permit me to name them all, as each and every one of them deserves recognition for his interest in his local union.



# Photometric Study of Light Sources Is Extended by 15-Foot Integrating Sphere



*Increase in the physical size of light sources required construction of this integrating sphere, believed the world's largest, for the measurement of total light output.*

Measurement of the total light output of lighting equipment is made with the integrating sphere, a device by which the light is so thoroughly diffused that the total flux may be determined by a single observation at any selected spot on the sphere. With the increase in physical size of light sources, the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., found it necessary to construct a sphere large enough to accommodate the largest commercial and research fixtures. The Bureau's new 15-foot integrating sphere—believed to be the largest in the world—has extended the photometric study of light sources to include those beyond the capacity of the Bureau's other spheres, which range up to 7 feet in diameter.

## Method of Test

The most useful measure of the value of a light source is the rate at which it supplies light. In the measurement of this luminous flux, all light emitted, regardless of direction,

is counted because present lighting practice utilizes all such flux by means of suitable reflectors. Essentially the method of test is to place a light source or lighting fixture in the center of a standard white-lined spherical room, the integrating sphere, and to measure the photometric brightness of a spot on the wall of the room. If the spot observed is screened from the direct rays of the fixture, the photometric brightness of the spot in the ideal case varies in direct proportion to the total luminous flux emitted by the fixture.

It would, of course, be much easier to build the room in the form of a cube instead of a sphere. But any light from a fixture directed initially into one of the corners of the cube would fail to contribute its full share to the brightness of the inner wall; so the result obtained with a cube would depend on how the fixture was oriented with respect to the corners of the cube. The spherical shape, on

the other hand, has the unique property that any flux reflected with perfect diffusion from any part of the inner wall illuminates all other parts of the wall uniformly. Therefore in an ideally constructed integrating sphere the reflected light flux falling on any part of the sphere is exactly equal to that falling on any other part. It follows that the photometric brightness of any portion screened from the direct rays of the fixture is exactly equal to that of any other such portion. Thus, only one spot need be measured.

## Reflection Factor

All parts of the inner surface of an ideal integrating sphere must have the same reflection factor, and each spot must diffuse perfectly the incident light flux. Furthermore the ideal sphere must be perfectly empty. In the sphere recently installed at the National Bureau of Standards, great care was taken in applying the sphere paint to the inner wall to insure a coating of uniform reflection factor. The sphere paint was selected especially to give as close an approach as possible to perfect diffusion of reflected light. The reflection factor was kept high so that even if the first component of the reflected flux were to fall somewhat short of the ideal perfect diffusion, the components added by multiple reflection would materially improve the approximation. In addition, the effect of an imperfectly diffusing inner coating may often be minimized by the use of a test method in which the fixture is substituted for a carefully measured standard fixture of the same type.

## Error Minimized

Obviously, however, the sphere cannot be perfectly empty. The source has finite dimension, and there must be in the sphere the wires and supports for the fixture. There must also be an observing hole in the sphere and a screen between the fixture and the spot on the wall to be observed. If these obstructions are large compared to the area of the sphere, they prevent an appreciable amount of light flux from reaching the observation spot so that the photometric brightness is erroneously low. To minimize this error, the screen between the fixture and observation spot is made as small as possible compared to the area of the sphere wall. Also, the screen, the fixture, the conduits for wires, and the supports are painted with sphere paint, though the light source, itself, cannot be so treated.

The development of large lighting fixtures such as those utilizing the fluorescent lamp emphasizes the difficulties. The five-foot 100-watt fluorescent lamp, for example, has a superficial area of nearly 400 square

*(Continued on page 26)*



## Educational Films On the Increase

**T**HE USE of educational films as a visual means of instruction has increased tremendously this year, according to reports from educators, school administrators and manufacturers of the equipment which project the films. Between 40,000 and 75,000 machines, most of them 16-mm., are expected to be in use before the year is out.

Behind the boom in educational film lies a long story of progress in the use of audio-visual techniques in modern education. The story goes back to the time the first teacher used a chart or picture to teach youngsters how to read and how to pronounce words. Educators have utilized visual education, both in the still and motion picture form, ever since the equipment has been available.

Budget limitations and lack of satisfactory products have long held back progress in this important field. Indications now are that school systems are making allowances for films in the school program which will permit the purchase of both equipment and film prints.

### Further Understanding

With this trend toward greater use comes a better understanding and appreciation of the new technique in teaching, much of it as a result of war-time advances. Thousands of teachers were in the armed services and used films and other visual techniques in training programs. Many were instructors and many others were introduced to the effective methods of accelerating training in the services.

Films used in the services were both of the technical training as well as the indoctrination type. The training film was usually the "how to do it" type while the indoctrination attempted to establish or change attitudes. The "Why We Fight" series made by Frank Capra, famous Hollywood director, in the War Department orientation program was an outstanding group of films of this type.

### Preserves Records

The armed services also used the film as a reporting and an historical recording device. Even many in the armed services who were not too thoroughly sold on the use of motion pictures in education were convinced. As a result both the army and the navy have long-term film programs of far superior type and better planned than any used before World War II.

A strong stimulus to films in education during the war period occurred in the civilian agencies, most notably the Office of War Information and Office of Education. The OWI brought

in educational distribution and utilization experts and mapped a program of film distribution through school and non-theatrical libraries which gave tremendous impetus to the use of the 16 mm. film. Films were used in schools, community action programs, Treasury war bond drives, salvage campaigns and for numerous other war effort activities. The establishment of a strong distribution set-up with cooperating libraries throughout the United States proved a milestone in advancing the use of visual education and has had strong influence in forwarding the use of motion pictures in education in the post-war period.

### All Fields Covered

Today dozens of producers are concentrating on films for the 16 mm. market, both the school and the community type, outlets. Films are being made in the fields of physical science, social science, safety, health, vocational training and other subjects. It is true that a number of producers overestimating the opportunities in this field have failed, but there are still a great many turning out films for an expanding market.

Films furthering international understanding are proving of great importance not only by the United States Government, but by the United Nations and other powers as well. The UN has established a Film Board which has under its jurisdiction motion and still pictures and graphic arts. A program of more than a dozen pictures is being developed now. Pictures will be produced in various countries and translated into several

languages in an effort to advance understanding. Motion pictures are proving of great importance in the field of understanding because a picture does not have to be translated.

### UN Series

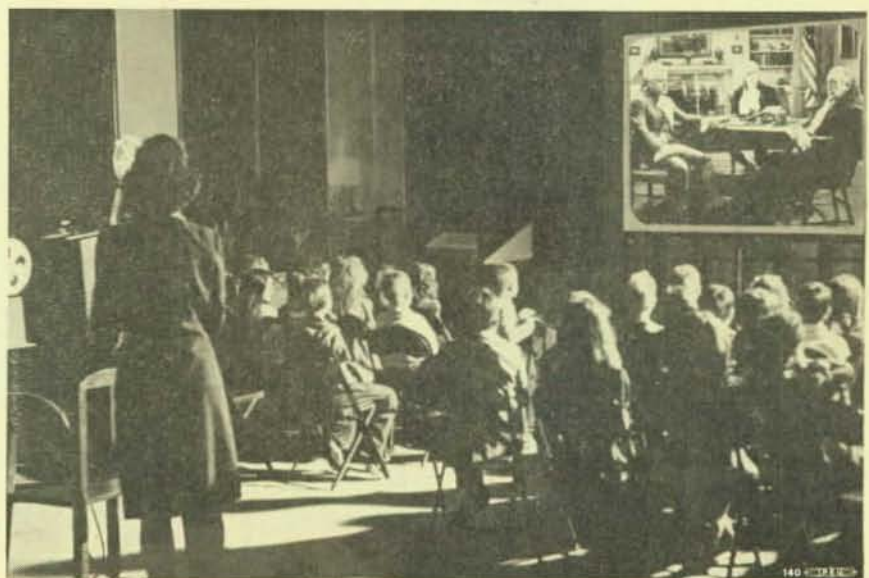
Some of the subjects in work from the United Nations include "Building the Peace," "Common Ground," "New Frontiers," "Surface of the World," "From Lighthouses to Radar," "Live Figures," "The Eternal Fight," "In the Long Run," "Timber," and "UN Incident."

Today various nations are distributing films in the United States designed to inform and influence the American public. Two of the outstanding programs in their field are those of the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The National Film Board of Canada has long had one of the strongest, most effective and most intelligently directed programs of any nation. John Grierson, former Film Commissioner, is now in charge of work in communications for the United Nations specialized agency UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization). The Film Board distributes films through offices in New York, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. Since so many of the problems of Canada and the U. S. have a common basis, schools have found most of the Canadian films highly adaptable to use in this country. In fact, Canada is often a pioneer in film production and is followed by the U. S. Government and private producers.

*(Continued on page 26)*

## The Films As An Instruction Media



*Use of 16-mm. film as a means of instruction is steadily increasing in the United States. The war stimulated their use.*



# Labor-Management Cooperation in Canada



Principal officers of the Canadian National Railways and leaders representing the various labor organizations of the company in the Maritimes met in the board room at regional headquarters at Moncton, New Brunswick, recently at the 22nd annual meeting of the Union-Management Cooperative Movement, Motive Power and Car Equipment Section. "Never has the need been greater for close cooperation between labor and management," J. P. Johnson, vice president and general manager, Atlantic region, Canadian National Railways, told the meeting. A. W. Polley, general chairman, carmen, said that great strides had been made since the movement

was organized in the Maritimes in 1925.

Included in the above photograph taken during the conference are, left to right, seated: Anselme LeBlanc, general chairman, moulders; V. E. Bowlby, general chairman, sheetmetal workers, and secretary-treasurer, federated trades; N. Bursey, pipefitter; Geo. Lutes, local chairman, motive power shop cooperative committee; E. Kervin, general chairman, boiler-makers; S. McNulty, coach painter; J.-E. Richard, district car foreman; B. W. Bishop, general chairman, machinists; W. Walker, superintendent of shops; D. V. Gonder, general superintendent of motive power and car equipment, who presided; Chas. Le-

Blanc, general chairman, blacksmiths; J. P. Johnson, vice president and general manager, Atlantic region; A. W. Polley, general chairman, carmen, and chairman, federated trades; standing, R. J. McLellan, general chairman, electricians, and vice chairman, federated trades; Earl Killam, general chairman, steamfitters; H. A. Bourdeau, general foreman, Riviere du Loup; A. R. Carson, superintendent of motive power; R. Ambrose, superintendent of car equipment; Dr. R. J. Brown, regional medical officer; A. S. Gunn, principal assistant engineer; J. B. Fraser, general storekeeper; D. C. Lockhart, mechanical and shop practice engineer; H. W. Stoyles, secretary; J. H. Norton, traffic manager.

## Giant Circuit Breaker Interrupts Five Million KVA in Test

Interruption by an experimental circuit breaker of the greatest amount of power at 345 kv ever handled was one of the features of an inspection trip to the Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh by members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers recently. In one of two tests performed at the company's high-power laboratory, the equivalent of approximately five-million kva was successfully interrupted in less than three cycles from inception of a bolted fault to extinction of the arc.

While at the present time, there are no lines operating commercially for transmission of electric power at voltages in excess of 267 kv, knowledge that has been gained in the design of breakers that can interrupt up to 10-million kva for the 230-kv transmission lines of Grand Coulee has been most useful in extending experi-



*This experimental circuit breaker successfully interrupted the equivalent of five-million kva at 345 kv.*

mentally breaker voltage to this new level.

Full power available from two 60,000-kva generators specially built for this type of high-power testing was applied to only one pole of the circuit breaker to duplicate the heaviest current of a three-phase fault. Voltage to ground was held at 198 kv during the test, the equivalent of a voltage between lines of 345 kv. The usual transient conditions associated with such a fault including both d-c and a-c components of the voltage wave were thus duplicated to produce a thorough test of the breaker. The second test consisted of flashing over a 230-kv insulator string to simulate an arcing fault to ground. While more spectacular, the fault kva interrupted in this test was considerably less than was developed in the other experiment.



# Questions and Answers

*Q. "Questions and Answers" fills a long-felt need. However, with your permission I would like to express a few ideas of my own regarding some of the answers given. As to the sketch on page 10 of the May issue, why is a 3-phase 4-wire carried into a lighting panel and the three hot legs connected to the branch circuit bus bars?*

*In the seventh question regarding increasing the load 25 per cent the answer given relates to the conductors for motors as stated in paragraph 4312 and elsewhere, while paragraph 2116 as mentioned in the question states: that branch circuit load which continues for long periods of time shall be increased 25 per cent.*

*In the last question on page 10, is the date 1937 a mistake? If not, why talk about rules 10 years old?*

*Again may I say I am heartily in favor of this department. Let's have more of the same kind of stuff.*

C. LONEY, Inspector,

L. U. 58.

*A. The three "hot" legs are connected to the three branch circuit bus bars because a 3-phase, 4-wire light panel gives a better power distribution balance and smaller size feeder wires may be used than with 1-phase, 3-wire, therefore resulting in a cheaper electric bill from the utility company. A question on how you get 120 volts on all three legs of the branch circuits was answered in the June issue. The reader is definitely correct in his answer of the question in the May issue. The writer had assumed that section 2116 was read and was endeavoring to bring out the motor example for another reason for a 25 per cent increase in feeder capacity. As to the last question, the date should be 1947. However, the District of Columbia is using 1937 Code's feeder current carrying capacity at present because it was revived during the war for copper conservation in calculation of conductor size.*

*Q. I am still not clear as to the total ampere capacities of the different type services. Surely a 4-wire 3-phase service using No. 6 R will have more ampere capacity than a 3-wire 220-volt single phase service. And a 3-wire 220-volt single phase service will have more ampere capacity than a 2-wire single phase*

*service. Yet the code rates No. 6 R at 55 amperes. For which type of service does this apply? The code rates all conductors as of not more than 3 in a conduit. If a 4-wire 3-phase wye system is used, bare neutral, does that affect the service capacity, since there are 4 wires in the pipe? Suppose a lighting circuit using 110 volts were used, would that affect the service capacity?*

LEONARD RICHMAN,

Freehold, N. J.

*A. (a) In a 3-phase, 4-wire 120/208 volt system using No. 6 type R wire you will be able to feed three 120-volt loads at 55 ampere each for a total of 165 amperes at 120 volts or 55 amperes in each underground conductor. For 1 phase, 3-wire 110/220-volt system you may have a load of 55 amperes on each ungrounded conductor for a total of 110 amperes at 110 volts. For 1 phase, 2-wire 110, 120 or 130 volt system you can only supply a load of 55 amperes at these voltages when using the No. 6 R wire, including the 25 per cent increase for continuous or long period load or for motor loads as discussed in question above. (b) Chapter 10, par. 5 of N.E.C. states that a neutral conductor which carries only the unbalanced current from the other three ungrounded conductors shall not be counted in determining current carrying capacities in raceways as listed in Table No. 1 of N.E.C. For 110-volt lighting circuits where only two conductors are used in the conduit or raceway the service capacity would be as given in the table with no percentage decrease unless there were more than three conductors and it was not a 3-phase, 4-wire system as stated above.*

*Q. Please explain the identifying code letters marked on motor name plates to show motor input with locked rotor. Of what benefit is this code rating to construction or maintenance? Please explain kilovolt-ampere per horsepower, with locked rotor. What is a kilovolt-ampere?*

WILSON S. EMIG,

c/o MORRISON-KNUDSEN,

Guam.

*A. The identifying code letters marked on a motor's name plate are to enable a construction or mainten-*

*ance man, who must run a correct size feeder and install proper circuit protection for the motor, to refer to Table No. 20 in N.E.C. and ascertain the proper values for all necessary equipment when the type of starter is also known or must be bought for the motor in question. A kilovolt-ampere per horsepower with locked rotor is the number of thousands (kilo) of volts times the amperes that motor will draw when electric power of correct phase and volts is connected to the motor and the rotor of the motor is not allowed to turn or the maximum torque that the motor is able to handle as determined by its construction characteristics for each horsepower of its rating. However, the full load current rating of the motor, code letter, phase and type of starter are all one needs to know. In connecting the motor to its power source the KVA/HP is for the type of duty for the motor.*

*Q. When a grounded neutral system is brought into a building by the power company, is there any further need of grounding this electrical service?*

*A. The neutral bar of your meter service switch to which the power company brings their neutral should be in turn grounded to either of the following:*

1. The incoming street side of the water meter.
2. The incoming street side of the gas meter.
3. Or to an electrode driven in the ground near the switch.

*The size of the grounding conductor is specified in Article 250, Section 2594.*

*Q. How would one compute the size of conduit required when several conductors of different sizes are to be pulled in the same raceway?*

*A. One should look up the approximate area in square inches of the sizes and types of wire to be used from NEC Tables 13, 16, 17 and 18, add the areas together and then use Table 12 to see the size conduit best suited for the number of conductors involved. Where there are four conductors or more and not lead covered, 40 per cent of the area of the conduit only can be used. In troughs one may occupy only 20 per cent of the trough.*



# Report on the Position of Labor in the U.S.S.R.

"Soviet Socialist law is a law of a new type, different in principle from all types of law known in history, particularly bourgeois law," M. Kareva, one of its practitioners, recently declared. It was a statement that seemed challenging to visiting Americans until they found time to examine Soviet law in operation.

Thereafter, most of them were not inclined to take issue with Mr. Kareva. Whatever its merits or demerits, the Soviet legal system, they concluded, was certainly "different."

Mr. Kareva touched upon its basic difference from Anglo-Saxon law in writing that "Socialist law is always guided by what behavior is most expedient in guaranteeing society's forward movement to communism." There were less subtle differences, however, that American visitors immediately detected.

They found, for example, that the Soviet authorities have done away not only with grand juries but also with trial juries; that there is no direct or cross-examination in the Anglo-Saxon sense; and that trial judges openly rely on their intuition, since evidence presented is seldom conclusive enough to make any other pretense plausible.

Police can and do compel workers to stick to their lathes. In one recent case a hotel porter was prosecuted for being 35 minutes late to work. He was fined 25 per cent of his pay for the next three months. He could have been fined a quarter of his pay for six months, the maximum under the "labor disciplinary laws."

Another worker, tried the same day, was dismissed without a fine after he had proved the streetcar line serving his neighborhood had broken down the morning he was late.

In yet another case, brought to trial in Moscow's "best" district, the Sverdlovsk Raion, a girl was prosecuted for quitting her job without her boss's permission. She had been a laborer in a Rostov military warehouse and was then a domestic servant in Moscow.

Her defense was that she had been unable to find a room in Rostov, had been obliged to sleep like a tramp in the railroad station, and had been refused by her boss either release or help in finding a room.

There was only one judge, a woman, sitting in this court. She gave the girl a four month's suspended sentence, attributing her "leniency" to appreciation of the housing shortage and the character testimony given for the girl by the woman who had employed her as a maid.

*For his "distinguished reporting on international affairs" (a series of stories on Russia), Paul W. Ward, a veteran reporter for the "Baltimore Sun," won a 1948 Pulitzer Prize. The "Sun" has granted permission to the JOURNAL to publish the following portion of Mr. Ward's prize-winning series dealing with the position of labor.*

Reversing the postwar trend in America, Russia's current rulers are presently engaged in tightening up the Soviet system of labor controls which they had relaxed during the war. Moreover, the visitor to Moscow discovers, they have in this endeavor the vigorous assistance not only of the courts and police but also of Soviet trades-union leaders, who in most cases are Communist party officials as well.

They do not clamor for higher wages and a shorter work week for their followers. Instead, while wages are being slashed by various methods and the workday lengthened, they are engaged in enforcing a "speedup" system which in another clime they would revile as "capitalist exploitation of the masses."

There is little the Russian worker can do save go along with it. Strikes are fundamentally unjustifiable in a "socialist society" where the means of production are owned by the state and thus, in theory, by the workers themselves. In actuality, they do not happen because union officials are agents of the employer and the police stand ready to remedy any tendency they might have to forget their role in Soviet life.

Wage rates are fixed by government and management. The unions have nothing to say about wages today and have not had since about 1934. Their primary functions are policing the proletariat and administering the social insurance system which is financed entirely by plant management.

Anybody who thinks the Soviet Union's collective-farming system is a sort of cooperative affair in which the workers share and share alike or that it has raised substantially the efficiency of Russian agriculture faces a series of surprises if he visits the U.S.S.R. He will find, on the first count, that the equal distribution of the profits of a collective farm (kolkhoz) among the men and women working on it is frowned upon. And on the second count, he will discover that the Soviet farmer, despite all Bolshevik efforts at mechanization of U.S.S.R. agriculture, is still only slightly more productive than his Chinese or Indian counterpart.



"I've warned you constantly about having so many extension cords around the house."



## Oldtimers Receive Service Buttons at Meeting in Los Angeles



Group of members of Local Union 18, Los Angeles, who received 25-year pins at a recent meeting of the local. The pins were presented by Brother Al Anderson, for 40 years a member of the Brotherhood. First row, left to right: L. R. Sisson, J. E. Horne, J. A. Hoy, Harold H. Hiatt, H. J. Fiedler, F. E. Dlugosh, Niels Weber, A. F. Brown. Second row: R. E. Stephens, E. P. Weigand, George P. Huffman, Al W. Anderson, W. B. Livendale, Homer McDonald, C. A. Eklund, F. R. Faulkner, W. B. Dahl, J. A. Barbieri, Tom Birchfield, Reed Armstrong. Third row: Robert F. Miller, Milton Dodd, H. C. Kinsley, R. F. Sands, Ted F. Yescitz, F. J. Bundy, D. F. Cameron.

## Sees Big Role for Electrical Industry

The electrical industry has an important role in making a strong United States, capable of cooperation with other nations and assured of its ability to survive, Philip Sporn, president of the American Gas and Electric Company, told a Steinmetz Memorial Lecture audience on May 20 in Union College Memorial Chapel, Schenectady.

"By staying strong and productive, by raising the level of well-being of its own people, and mitigating or eliminating social injustices among its citizens, by helping those in other countries to reach the same objectives, America can reach a position of influence among nations where it will have no need to fear the undermining of its social and economic system," Mr. Sporn stated.

Delivering the 21st annual Charles P. Steinmetz Memorial Lecture honoring the achievements of the latest scientist of the General Electric Company, Mr. Sporn spoke on "Potentialities of the Electrical Industry in Shaping the Destiny of America."

Continued intensive application of

electric machinery and tools to increase productivity will eliminate that part of a man's job where he is merely an "energy producer," the utility official predicted, adding that this new status will bring with it a greater recognition of social justice for men.

Emphasizing the urgent need for fuel conservation, he detailed the possibilities for electrical expansion in industry, farm, home, and nation. Diminishing fuel supplies threaten the very heart of American industry, Mr. Sporn said, citing the pioneer work being done in the electrical industry to develop fuel-saving devices, such as the "heat pump."

A three-pronged problem faces the electrical industry in fuel conservation, he stated. He listed first, the need to improve mining methods and recovery of resources with better machines, tools, and processes; second, improved prime movers and steadily improving efficiency in the conversion of fuel to electrical energy, and finally, improved utilization devices using less fuel.

A major role of the electrical industry lies in developing tools which will meet increased demands in production of most industries, many requiring as much as 100,000 kwh of electricity annually, Mr. Sporn said.

Farm electrification, he stated, will bring about an increase in rural population as a sturdy unit of the social-economic structure, eliminating barriers common to other governments.

Speaking of the family as the basic unit of our social system, the speaker stressed the importance of the electrical industry in supplying many of the improvements in living conditions.

In national defense the electrical industry holds the key position in producing and maintaining those attributes which develop a strong and healthy society, Mr. Sporn stated, adding that in national defense the industry makes some of its greatest contributions to the country.

Turning to the threat of communism, Mr. Sporn said that it needs to be defeated by proving the success of democracy. He stated that continued higher standards of living and universal enjoyment of electrical advantages can eliminate much of the class antagonism upon which communism plays.

He pointed out that America has developed more fully than any other nation under democracy, guaranteeing the rights of the individual which communism fails to guarantee.



# Large Increase in West's Power Capacity Scheduled

**T**HE ENERGY equivalent of 30 to 40 million barrels of oil a year can be provided in electric power by June 30, 1953, under the recently revised construction schedules of the Bureau of Reclamation for hydroelectric facilities of western irrigation projects, Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug announced recently.

This not only would advance western river basin development, but also ease pressure on critically short fuels by putting to use potential hydroelectric energy now wasting down western rivers, he said.

## Expansion in Valley

The revised Reclamation construction schedules contemplate adding 2,948,100 kilowatts generating capacity in the West by June 30, 1953, including 120,000 kilowatts of steam generating capacity necessary to the operation of the Central Valley project in California.

This reflects a substantial increase over the work previously scheduled through June 30, 1952, which provided for addition of 2,269,600 kilowatts capacity.

"The authorized power generating plant increases now scheduled for operation by 1953 or earlier would be enough to meet the full requirements of five cities the size of Detroit and bring substantial relief to many western communities," Secretary Krug said. "The work is planned as essential units of irrigation projects, for which construction schedules on irrigation facilities have been worked out through the end of fiscal year 1954.

"The construction now scheduled is subject to the rate of progress to be established by annual Congressional appropriations. In scheduling the work in advance of such appropriations, we

are in no sense anticipating the rate at which the Congress may find it wise to proceed with construction, in light of all other national factors, but we must program our prospective work far in advance so that it can be carried out in an orderly, economical manner. Thus, we are programming prospective construction at least six or seven years ahead, subject to such changes as subsequent conditions, appropriations, and the authorization of new projects may warrant.

"The program now laid out on construction schedules not only would help to meet urgent irrigation and hydroelectric power needs in the West, but by substantially easing the pressure on critical fuels the projected new hydro power would help to conserve vital petroleum for aircraft, automobiles, military and naval uses and other essential needs for which there is no substitute available.

"Also, relieving the pressure on petroleum in the West would help to make more fuel available for other sections of the United States where hydroelectric plants cannot be so readily or so economically built.

## Power Need Acute

"In addition to our critical fuel situation, the inadequacy of power facilities to meet requirements is even more acute now than it was during the war. Reserve capacity has been so badly depleted in some areas that practices have been invoked which in effect amount to power rationing.

"Though hydro plants are generally a source of lower cost energy, the fact that they take longer to build has resulted in a stimulation of increased steam plant construction, despite the shortage of fuels and soaring fuel prices. Increased fuel costs are causing the spread between steam and hydro power costs to be widened still more. People of the United States are now becoming conscious that the oil shortage is a fact and not an opinion. Even the experts were jolted when fuel oil prices for steam electric plants practically doubled within the past year to the present price of \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. Prior to that time, the average price had been within a range of 80 cents to \$1.20 per barrel. Undoubtedly, many of the new steam plants being built under pressure of today's urgency will become largely stand-by plants for meeting peak loads or other emergencies as the lower cost hydroelectric power becomes available in the future.

"This situation indicates that hy-

droelectric developments which might not have been economically feasible in the past may now be considered for construction."

The present scheduling of construction of irrigation facilities is pointed toward bringing about 4,000,000 acres under new and supplemental irrigation by that date. The Bureau of Reclamation is now scheduling construction of authorized power facilities for completion in fiscal year 1954. Preliminary data indicates that the prospective increase in power generating capacity will likely show an increase of 3,050,000 kilowatts over present capacity available through the Bureau of Reclamation by June 30, 1954.

Engineers are now gathering data in preparation for scheduling both authorized power and irrigation facilities for construction after 1954.

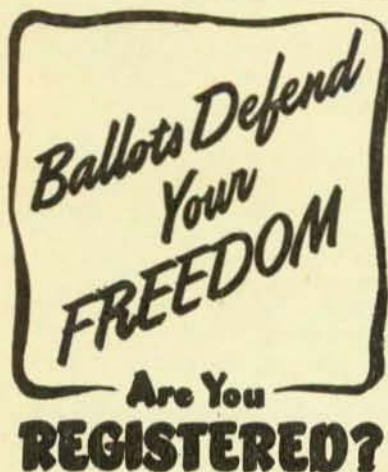
The Bureau of Reclamation's long-range working prospectus, embracing both the authorized work as yet unscheduled and unauthorized projects now under investigation, indicates that power plant generating capacity available through Reclamation could be increased to an estimated 9,600,000 kilowatts by 1957. Such a capacity would be capable of producing 49,371,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually, or the equivalent of at least 100,000,000 barrels of oil per year. This prospectus embraces contemplated increases for virtually every section of the West, and includes such prospective developments as those outlined in the comprehensive Columbia River Basin report, and on the contemplated Central Arizona and Central Utah projects.

## Transformer Information Provided in New Booklet

A complete line of dry-type transformers designed to provide efficient operation of motors, lights and other electrical equipment requiring 120-240 volts is described in a 12-page booklet announced by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Covering a range of standard ratings from 0.025 to 2,500 kva, single-phase, and 9 to 3,750 kva, three-phase, the transformers use Class B insulation and Hipersil steel cores. The new booklet explains how this results in small, light-weight units, easily mounted at the load centers. In addition, the booklet introduces types AJRB and AVR, which have a standard air circuit breaker built into the transformer cabinet and connected to the high voltage leads. Cutaway photos and sketches are included.

Copies of the booklet (B-4009) may be secured from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.





## Nevada Forms a New Association

Formation of the Southern Nevada Electrical Workers Association by Local Union No. 357, Las Vegas, Nev., was effected recently. As announced by Ralph E. Hensinger, business manager of the local, the purpose of the corporation "is and shall continue to be to promote the general welfare of the individual members of the local who are members of this corporation and to own, conduct, manage and control schools or classes for the teaching and instructing in regard to the practical application of electricity and all trades in connection therewith; to do all things necessary or convenient to cultivate feelings of friendship among Electrical Workers, and to elevate the intellectual and moral conditions of the members of this corporation; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, own, enjoy any and all kinds of real and personal property; and to carry on any and all operations necessary or convenient in connection with its purpose."

Officers elected were Irving B. Earl, president; Lyle Deal, vice president; John Winlow, secretary; M. J. Laux, treasurer.

## New Mass Spectrometer Analyzes Complex Gases

A new recording mass spectrometer capable of measuring over the mass range from 1 to 350 and adjustable to any portion of that range, has been announced by the Special Products Division of the General Electric Company. This new instrument incorporates the control and stability features which have made the mass spectrometer a practical method for the chemical analysis of gases and vapors in the rapidly developing fields of atomic, nucleonic, and ionic.

The new instrument, a development of the company's General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory, is applicable to general chemical analysis and isotope abundance measurements. The mass spectrometer method of chemical analysis often reduces the number of time-consuming steps of complicated reaction and reduction processes to a single electrical separation with automatic recording of mass constituents, all completed in a few minutes' time.

The instrument is built in two main units for easy inspection and maintenance. The control unit contains the electronic components and recorder, while the tube rack houses the spectrometer tube, vacuum pumps, gages, sampling system, and additional components.

Further information on the spectrometer is available from General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## Display Pictures Available

### INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS A.F. of L.



THE SEAL OF PROGRESSIVE UNIONISM



1st headquarters 1891  
St. Louis, Mo.  
1 local union 10 members



Present Headquarters, Washington, D. C.  
1500 local unions 450,000 members

The Union Label for union made Products in the Electrical Industry



800 companies in 18 branches of the Electrical Manufacturing Industry are using these labels on their products.

Your International Office now has a number of large, attractive, permanent display pictures showing our headquarters in Washington and illustrating our union label. We are happy to place these framed pictures at the disposal of our local unions for use at union label shows, special meetings, banquets, etc., or for any labor exhibits which local communities might be sponsoring. The display pictures come in permanent shipping cases so constructed that they may easily be repacked for return to our office. Any local unions desiring use of one of these display pictures are asked to communicate with us giving at least three weeks' notice of the date they expect to use them.

## "Progress" Meeting Held in Omaha, Nebr.

The wage and hour program of the 16 "non-operating" rail unions was a major topic of discussion at the semi-annual "progress" meeting in Omaha of the Electrical Workers.

Vice President J. J. Duffy, who looks after the interests of the Brotherhood's membership on the railroads, stressed the urgent need of the demands made by the "non-ops"—a 40-

hour week, without reduction in earnings; a 25-cent-an-hour increase in basic rates, and overtime pay adjustments.

General chairmen and delegates from railroad locals of the I. B. E. W., attending the meeting, reiterated strong and enthusiastic support of the wage-hour movement.

Duffy reported on developments in the movement, and also revealed that many gains had been made by the Brotherhood on the "Iron Horse" during the past six months.



# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



# OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS A.F. of L.

## SERVES the NATION

50,000 MEMBERS OF THE I.B.E.W. SERVE THE PUBLIC IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.



# 250,000 View I.B.E.W. Exhibit at Milwaukee

The 1948 Union Industries Show, sponsored by the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., which was held in the Milwaukee Auditorium in Milwaukee, Wis., from May 12 to May 16, inclusive, attracted approximately 250,000 people during the five days.

Many booths were engaged by the various manufacturers employing I. B. E. W. members. The International Office engaged the space of three booths to portray its growth and development. The exhibit was outstanding, so much so that Chicago radio station WCFL gave time in a 15-minute program for a detailed description of how President Tracy conceived the idea of portrayal and arrangement.

Visitors to the I. B. E. W. booth were able to be interviewed and the interviews recorded on six-inch records and given to them as souvenirs. The records bore the seal of the I. B. E. W. with a notation that they were given with the compliments of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

AT LEFT AND BELOW — General scenes of the I. B. E. W. booth.

Also at the I. B. E. W. booth, and an exhibit which caused great excitement and much comment, were the three smallest electric motors in the world. These were made by Brother Merl Bassett, 2239 Terrace Street, Bremerton, Wash., a member of Local Union No. 574. The smallest of these motors was no larger than the head of a pin.

In addition to literature and souvenir buttons which were given to all visitors, a leather receipt holder with the I. B. E. W. seal stamped in gold, was given as a souvenir to all I. B. E. W. members upon the presentation of either their union



Constant advancement is essential for the betterment of the economic, educational and social standards of the entire membership.





card or their union dues receipt.

The show undoubtedly proved the value of harmonious management-labor relationships, and the expert craftsmanship of union-made products and service.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL's Union Label Trades Department, which sponsored the exposition, declared that the enthusiastic response of visitors attending the show was ample evidence that it was the biggest and best event ever staged by the department which he heads.



ABOVE—Jim Daly, 73, charter member of L. U. 494 and former business manager, visits the booth and poses with President Tracy (left) and Secretary Milne (right). LEFT—Mrs. Katherine Root and Miss Marie Bryce present souvenir gifts to I. B. E. W. members.



ABOVE—Great interest was shown by all visitors at the exhibit of the smallest electric motors—the smallest being no larger than the size of the head of a pin. RIGHT—Everyone wanted to make a record of his voice and an interpreter goes to work in guiding answers to questions on the importance of buying union label products. UPPER RIGHT—Great crowds swarm the I. B. E. W. booth.





# With the Ladies



## 'Way Down South in Dixie

'Way down south in Dixie, that's where the I. B. E. W. Convention is being held this year—in Memphis, Tennessee on the Mississippi, ma'am, and we hope lots of our workers' wives are going to be present. You know you've always wanted to see Dixie "where the sweet magnolias blossom at everybody's door," so why not come to Memphis—make them bring you girls!

And just in case you are coming we thought you'd like to know a little bit about Memphis and what to see and do there while friend husband attends the convention meetings.

### This Is Tennessee

First, a little about the State of Tennessee itself. For history, Tennessee was explored by De Soto in 1541, was settled in 1759 and was admitted to the Union on January 11, 1796.

Its area is 42,022 square miles, of which 335 square miles are water. It is the 33rd ranking state in area. As for population, in 1940, the census figures placed it at 2,915,841, 15th in rank.

Tennessee is bordered on the north by Virginia and Kentucky, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and on the west by the Mississippi River, the opposite banks of which touch Arkansas and Missouri, so you see it's right in the heart of Dixie.

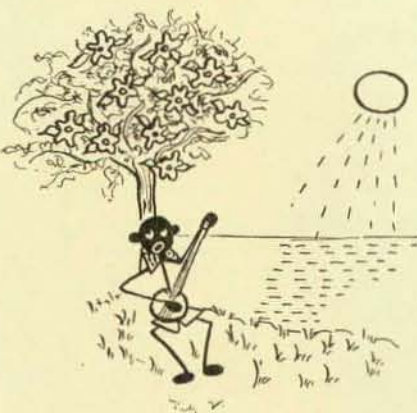


And just in case you're interested, Tennessee is known as the Volunteer State, its state flower is the Iris and its state bird is the mocking bird, which flora and fauna are found in abundance there.

The capital of Tennessee is Nashville but since we're going to Memphis, let's talk about Memphis.

### This Is Memphis

Memphis is the largest city in the state and is the metropolis for Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, since it is the most important commercial center on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. Memphis is now an industrial center but the city still retains much of the glamor of its early river days.



There are short excursion trips on the Mississippi during the summer—boats making several trips daily, leaving from the wharf at the foot of Beale Street and Riverside Drive. This might be an interesting event for one of your afternoons because I know everyone will want to see "old man river." This will also give you an opportunity to take in Beale Street—the famous Beale Street, notorious for the birth of the blues. Rising out of the Mississippi River at the De Soto Fish Dock, it runs for about a mile through the very heart of Memphis and ends in East Street. This street has been called the "Main Street of Negro America" and from

this colorful thoroughfare has come that wild, unusual music known as the "blues" and which has been heard around the world. Beale Street has produced more than its quota of notable Negroes.



East Beale Street still boasts a few medicine men and conjurers with good luck charms, love potions and curios for sale, all "guaranteed" to bring good fortune and keep away harm.

### Things to See

Other points of interest to travelers in Memphis are:

The site of the Jefferson Davis home, 129 Court Avenue, which is marked by a bronze tablet. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, lived here from 1867 to 1875.

Auction Square, on the southeast corner of Auction Avenue and North Main Street, where slaves were auctioned from an old stone block. (This block is no longer there.)

Confederate Park, North Front Street and West Court Avenue, memorializes the Battle of Memphis in the War between the States.

Cossitt Library, South Front Street at the foot of Monroe Avenue, which contains 238,443 volumes including a special collection of 1,500 volumes on Memphis and Tennessee, a music collection of 1,200 volumes containing scores, librettos, operas and anthems; the oldest and most complete records of Memphis newspapers from 1836 to 1939; and the Baynard Cairns Library on architecture.



The Cotton Exchange Building, southeast corner Union Avenue and South Front Street, founded in 1873. This is the official organization of the Memphis cotton trade and the economic heart of the city. From this "cottonseed pit" as it is called, quotations on cottonseed and cottonseed meal are flashed throughout the world.

#### More Things to See

The Gayoso Hotel, 139 S. Main Street which opened in 1844 and was named for Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Spanish explorer and last governor of the Spanish territory in Louisiana. During the Civil War this hotel served as headquarters for Confederate and Federal armies.

In the hotel lobby are murals by Newton Alonzo Wells depicting the life of De Soto and also some cherished relics—two gold candelabra and a beautiful clock which once belonged to actress Sarah Bernhardt.

The Zoological and Botanical Gardens and Free Circus. The circus lasts about an hour and is held every week day in summer at 10:30 and 2:30 and on 2:30 on Sundays all year round.

The Brooks Memorial Art Gallery—has a permanent collection as well as monthly special exhibits.

Museum of Natural History and Industrial Arts, 275 Tilton Road. This is also known as the pink palace, since it is built of Georgian Pink Marble. This museum has an extensive exhibit and on its 25-acre grounds are an artificial lake and beautiful rose gardens.

President's Island and City Island are interesting—boats run regularly to them.

American Snuff Plant, northwest corner, North Front Street and Keel Avenue—largest snuff factory in the country.

Federal Compress and Warehouse Plant, south end of South Lauderdale Street, is one of the largest cotton compressing plants in the world. Representatives from all the principal nations of the world have been sent here to study its operation.

There are many, many more sites of interest and many beautiful churches and schools that we do not have space to describe here but we did want to touch on a few high spots.

Now I can't leave our little discourse on Tennessee without a word as to what you should eat in Tennessee. Southern cooks are among the best in the world or so 'tis said and a mention of special Tennessee dishes won't go amiss. Tennessee, they say, is noted for its "Nancy Hall" sweet potatoes, country-cured hams and its fine "roasting ear" corn. Spiced round, turnip greens with hog jowl, "cracklin' corn bread," and

## Traveler's Aid



So you're going to Memphis! So you're not going to Memphis but you are taking a vacation somewhere else! Pleasant as the prospect may be, there's always that one attendant feature that is always a little disagreeable—packing. Here are a few suggestions that may prove helpful.

#### Make a List

First, make a list of all the things you want to take. Start your list about a week before you begin to pack and every time you think of an item you should include, jot it down. Then when you begin to pack, cross the items off the list as you put them in your suitcase. Don't forget to write down needle and thread, scissors, pins and extra bobby pins. It seems you always need these and it's much better to have them at hand than have to try to buy or borrow at the last minute.

#### Lightly Does It

Now for the actual packing—travel lightly. This is what seasoned travelers always do and they surely have the right idea. It's a terrific nuisance to have a lot of suitcases, boxes, handbags, etc., to bother with. And they are usually filled with a lot of things you never use anyway. One fair-sized suitcase for the bulk of your clothes and one small handbag or train case which you can easily carry yourself should be plenty. In your little handbag, place your toilet articles, nightgown, change of underwear and hose. Here you have everything you need to use while traveling and will not have to open your larger bag.

If you're going to Memphis, it will probably be quite warm there in August, so take cool light clothing. Your dresses will survive the longest trip quite well if you are generous with tissue paper in packing. Fold them carefully and pin pleats. Place tissue paper in the folds, stuff the sleeves with it and put more tissue paper between layers. Incidentally a travel iron is a wonderfully handy item to own. A friend of mine gave me one for Christmas and it has been most useful. It is small and light (handle folds), heats in a few seconds and does a grand press job.

Put a few coat hangers in your suitcase since there never seem to be enough in the hotel closets.

Space is at a premium in packing so save all of it you can by stuffing your hose, small jars and bottles in your shoes.

Check carefully on bottle tops to insure against leakage and be doubly sure you've locked your bags. A sudden jolt can jar a suitcase open and prove mighty embarrassing.

#### Sweet and Lovely

Here's a little suggestion on preparing your lingerie to pack—not necessary but nice! When you iron your underthings and gowns, sprinkle your favorite toilet water generously on the ironing board. The delicate perfume will then be ironed in and will give a fresh fragrant scent to all the items that have been closed up tightly in your bag.

Happy traveling!

#### Free Booklets

Two new free booklets to aid housewives in feeding the family nutritious yet thrifty meals are offered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture this month.

They are "Money-Saving Main Dishes" and "Peanut and Peanut Butter Recipes." Single copies of one or both of these booklets may be had on request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

southern fried chicken dinners are popular dishes. (I don't know about you—but I can skip the turnip greens and hog jowl!)

While we're speaking of food, I wish you'd bring a favorite recipe or two of yours to Memphis. I'd love to have them and then we'll run a special page of "Recipes From All Over the United States" as we did after the last convention.

I hope lots of you have the opportunity to come to Memphis and that you have a wonderful time.



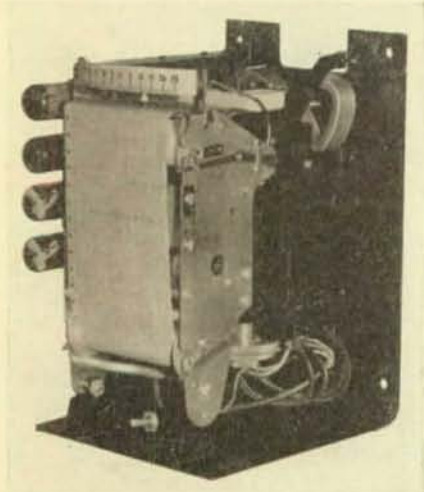
# New Electrical Products

## Photoelectric Recorder Serves Special Uses

A new photoelectric recording wattmeter designed for such applications as analyzing welding circuits and measuring industrial heating load, motor-starting load, and power surge has been announced by General Electric. Consisting of a high-speed photoelectric recorder and a newly designed wattmeter measuring unit, the new instrument can be used to measure d-c power or a-c power up to 10,000 cycles per second.

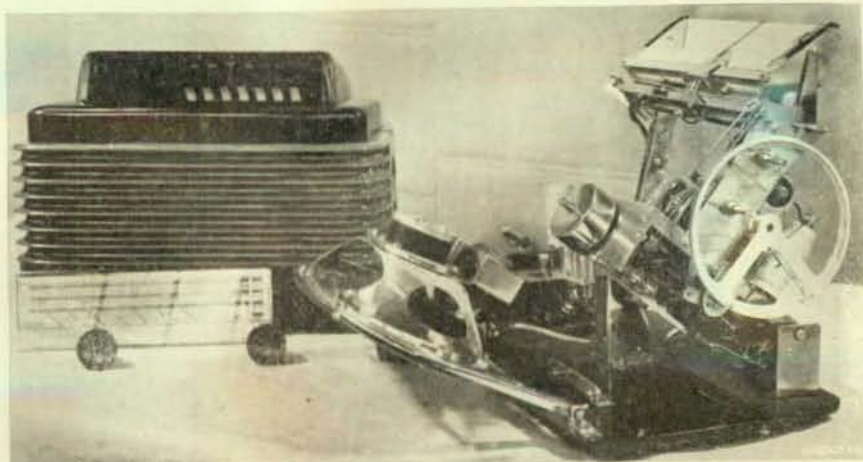
The wattmeter, which has a linear scale, is available for portable use or for semiflush mounting. Chart speeds of a half inch per hour up to 72 inches per minute can be obtained by using different combinations of chart carriages and rate gears. When the instrument is calibrated for a particular frequency, accuracy is plus or minus 3 per cent. When calibrated for 60 cycles, it can be used over the entire range of from 60 to 10,000 cycles at unity power factor with an error of plus or minus 5 per cent. The power-factor error when going from 0.5 lagging to 0.5 leading is only plus or minus 3 per cent.

The current circuit is rated either 5 or 10 amperes, and the potential circuit either 120 or 240 volts. Current and potential transformers can be used to extend this range if necessary. The wattmeter is compensated for frequency and power-factor changes. It is critically damped, and its burden is low because of the use of special magnetic materials.



Photoelectric recorder developed by G. E. for analyzing welding circuits and other problems.

## British Radio Set Has Unusual Accessibility Feature



British radio set opened out for easy servicing

Servicing ease is a characteristic of a new British radio now being exported. It was shown at the British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham, May 3-14.

With the release of one bolt, the

set opens like the petals of a flower (see set pictured above), making all components immediately accessible for servicing and testing. The set, named the Ultra, has a plastic-molded cabinet.

## Cloud-Measuring Device Made for Armed Forces

Ninety ceilometers, electronic air safety devices which automatically measure and record the altitudes and densities of clouds, are being produced for the Army and Navy, General Electric's Lighting and Rectifier Divisions have announced.

The ceilometer, already in use by weather bureaus, the armed forces, and several civilian air fields, operates equally well by night or day. A super-high-intensity quartz mercury lamp, smaller than a cigarette, mounted at the focal point of a searchlight mirror, sends skyward a beam of light.

Clouds overhead reflect the beam back to earth, and a detector unit, which includes a photo-electric tube pickup, and which is tuned to the same frequency as the light source, automatically analyzes the reflections, and transmits to a recording device a record of cloud heights.

The detector, placed about 1,000 feet from the projector, scans the searchlight beam by swinging slowly from a horizontal to vertical position and back again five times an hour.

Ceilometers make possible an accurate and rapid check of cloud ceil-

ings at all times, expediting landing and take-off instructions, according to the engineers. Data recorded by the instrument is especially vital to safe flying at airports handling heavy traffic, they said.

One year ago, 125 of the devices were delivered to the Army and Navy for installation at the nation's military fields.



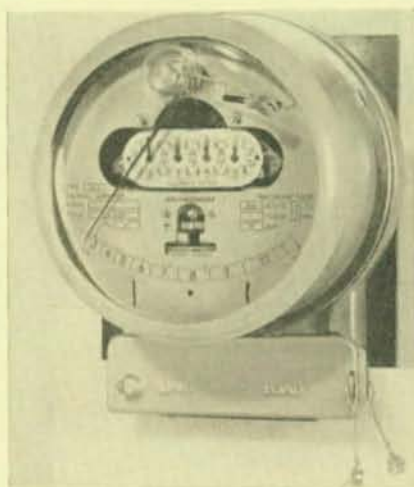
Ceilometer which measures altitude and density of clouds.



## New Line of Thermal Ampere Demand Meters

Westinghouse announces a new line of thermal ampere-demand meters built into the same case with standard watt-hour meters. The new meters provide low-cost, compact units that can be used by the utilities on single-phase or polyphase systems for certain types of industrial and commercial installations where kva demands are incorporated into the rate. They are not intended for larger industrial metering.

Ampere demand is measured in these meters by heating bimetallic elements with current-carrying heaters. The readings can be converted to kva demand by multiplying by a constant assumed voltage. In many cases, rate structures are such that the accuracy of this approximation is entirely adequate. The low initial and maintenance costs of such devices permit application to smaller loads than can be justified with the more elaborate mechanical integrating devices.



Westinghouse-type QCA combination watt-hour and thermal ampere demand meter for single-phase service.

Five types are available: The QCA for single-phase service; the QCA-2 for 3-phase, 3-wire service; the QCA-5 for networks consisting of two phases and neutral of a 3-phase, 4-wire service; the QCA-7 for 3-phase, 4-wire delta service; and the QCA-8 for 3-phase, 4-wire wye service.

## Special Motor for Loom Operations Made by G.E.

A new totally-enclosed Tri-Clad loom motor specially designed to meet the particular requirements of loom operation has been announced by the Small and Medium Motor Divisions of the General Electric Company. Although covering the entire range of 2 hp, 1,800 rpm and smaller, all ratings are built in a single frame diameter with but two axial lengths.



"Tri-Clad" sleeve-bearing squirrel-cage induction motor developed for loom operations.

This permits changing horsepower or speed ratings on a particular loom to suit mill requirements with minimum loom modification.

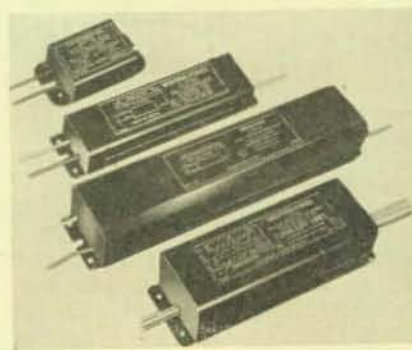
All ratings are available for foot mounting or for three-arm suspension.

This new motor design is the result of an extensive testing program conducted in the plants of loom manufacturers. Its performance is suited to the most modern looms as well as older loom construction.

In addition to the advantage of a single frame diameter, the new motor includes more conveniently located oil fittings and a new design wool-packed, steel-backed bronze sleeve bearing. An oil-resistant multi-conductor jacketed cable is furnished to withstand the heavy vibration met in loom applications. The smooth contour of the frame and end shields presents a modern appearance, and the shorter length of the motor permits a saving in aisle space.

## Line of Ballasts Made For Fluorescent Lamps

A complete line of ballasts for all commonly used fluorescent lamps is announced by Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Available during the war primarily for equipment manu-



Fluorescent lamp ballasts are now available from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation lighting division.

factured by Westinghouse, increased production has been made possible by a new million-dollar ballast plant at the Cleveland Lighting Division where the latest methods are used to control closely all operations.

Ballasts are available for all usual applications in the U. S. A. as well as for 50-cycle and special-voltage sources used by foreign countries.

High-quality silicon steel is used for quiet, efficient operation and compensator windings are used wherever recommended by the lamp manufacturers to insure proper starting and long lamp life. Characteristics are matched exactly to the lamp for maximum performance through rigid laboratory control of ballasts where all components are made by the same manufacturer.

## Midget Shock Resistant Circuit Breaker Out

A palm sized circuit breaker that will interrupt 5000 amperes at 125 volts a-c and withstand a mechanical impact up to approximately 150 foot-pounds is available from Westinghouse Electric Corporation. It is ideal for use on street transit systems, railway service and some marine applications.



Midget circuit breaker, developed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, that successfully interrupts 500 amperes at 125 volts a-c, and withstands impact up to 150-foot pounds.

Damping by a specially shaped bimetal overload element accounts for the breaker's ability to withstand high mechanical impacts. Using the over center principle in the circuit breaker mechanism; contacts of special alloy; and a "De-ion" arc extinguisher, make possible a fast acting breaker with small contact separation.

The breaker is arranged for front-of-panel or rear-of-panel mounting. Mounting dimensions, exclusive of terminals and operating handle, are: 3 inches long, 2 1/4 inches deep by 1 inch wide.



## Substation Built In Record Time

(Continued from page 9)

According to word received from Local Union 100, Fresno, this company has operated in the local's area without any labor dispute, and constructed the entire electrical portion of the sub-station with I. B. E. W. members. The work included installation of 560 tons of steel structures, nine 16-ton 200-kv Kelman switches, three 20,000-kva transformers, each weighing 135 tons, and 12 sections of control panel for the five 66-kv circuits. J. M. Montgomery Co., the general contractor, installed 2,000 cubic yards of concrete, paved the switch gardens, constructed the buildings and fences for enclosing the 60 acres involved. I. B. E. W. man-hours on the job totaled 41,127 and wages of \$93,227.42 were paid.

H. H. Gillings, president of the Basic Electric Company, and W. R. Hess, superintendent, are both members of the I. B. E. W. Joe Howe, business manager of Local Union 100, states: "The fact that Basic Electric Company was organized in the fall of 1947 and is a 'baby' in the electrical industry, shows what can be accomplished by 100 per cent cooperation with the contractor with the union. The establishment of such outstanding records has added significance in the face of a critical power shortage in the San Joaquin Valley."

## Light Source Study Aided by Big Sphere

(Continued from page 12)

inches. For this area to remain below the desired upper limit of 0.5 per cent, the sphere area must be 200 times that of the source. This consideration alone would require a sphere of about 13-foot diameter. There is an added factor that enters into the question. When a full analysis of the details of using the sphere is made it can be shown that no part of the source should approach too closely the inner wall of the sphere lest appreciable nonuniformities in inner-wall brightness be produced. All these factors lead to the conclusion that the sphere diameter should be at least 50 per cent longer than a thin cylindrical source.

The inside dimensions of the Bureau's 15-foot sphere, weighing more than a ton as installed in a specially designed high-ceilinged room of the new Materials Testing Laboratory, is accurate to within a quarter of an inch along any diameter. Made of molded mahogany plywood, the sphere is composed of 24 identical segments with two polar caps to

permit the lowering (or supporting) of large fixtures in the sphere. One half is movable and opens on hinges, permitting easy access to lamps and fixtures placed in the sphere for test. The movable half may be completely detached so that the fixed hemisphere may be used as a hemispherical integrator for special tests. The increased size of the new sphere permits the measurement of cylindrical sources up to 10 feet long.

## Educational Films On the Increase

(Continued from page 13)

The United Kingdom distributes films through offices in a half dozen key cities and has issued some excellent productions. The high quality of U. K. and Canadian films serves to show American schools how remiss the United States Government is in an overall motion picture program.

Numerous trends and needs are apparent in 1948 which will prove of importance in the advancement of films in both school and community use. Eight organizations including the American Library Association (film division), several national school groups and some private business and trade groups have banded together to form the Film Council of America which is designed to bring a greater understanding and appreciation of the motion picture in the community. This organization can prove important in stimulating the sale and use of films.

School boards are beginning to open the purse a bit for audio-visual purposes, but there still remains much to be done in this field. All citizens, both as parents and members of school systems, can help improve educational practices by urging that greater attention be paid to budgets for school films. Improved educational work will result through opening of new frontiers of learning in the classroom through motion pictures.

### States Spend Money

States are also spending money for films. The state of Virginia appropriated over a million dollars for a visual education program a few years ago. Oklahoma has a \$125,000 program and Indiana University is the center of a program of several hundred thousand dollars. The National Education Association is reporting an increased use of films in both city and state systems and has a department devoted to research and assistance to users of films for education.

Of great importance in school film use is the fact that motion pictures are ceasing to be regarded as a "movie show" and are being evaluated for their values as teaching tools.

As such an attitude becomes more prevalent, there is certain to be an increase in the use of projectors.

### Important in Schools

As schools become more and more impressed with the importance of audio-visual aids, steps will be taken to adapt schools to meet the requirements of electrical installations and technical equipment. Architects and designers are recommending special methods of planning school buildings and school rooms for maximum effectiveness. In this connection many schools are establishing "communication centers" which are designed for special film showings, playing of transcriptions and for listening to educational radio programs.

All of the trends add up to increased use of educational films which in turn means a greater volume of manufactured devices and more attention directed to proper installation and use. This all means better education for more pupils in all grades of our school life.

## Lumber's Metal Objects Detected by Electronics

More than 12,000,000 feet of lumber embedded with metal fragments and an undetermined number of unexploded artillery shells will be salvaged at Fort Lewis, Wash., by use of an electronic detector which will discover any magnetic object of 5/8-inch diameter or larger embedded in a log. Logs will be floated through a coil system of 60 inches diameter and, if containing metal, diverted. Operating continuously at a rate of 10 to 40 feet per minute the device can scan nearly 20,000 linear feet of logs per day.



Electronic device developed by G.E. to warn lumbermen of presence in timber of unseen metal.



### The Boomer

My will is easy to devise  
For I have nothing to divide.  
I have no kith or kin to moan  
And moss does not cling to  
A rolling stone.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,  
L. U. No. 429.

### Lip Service

They speak of peace, and yet will sow  
Aggression's seeds that are sure to grow;  
On highways of harmony they are to go,  
Yet tread the roads to depths below.  
They preach of rights and yet deprive  
The ones who toil, of their rights and  
pride;

Revive the jungle's laws and strive  
To tip justice's scales on the mighty's side.

When uttered words are insincere,  
They'll fail to reach their speaker's goal;  
And lying lips will never get near  
The hidden depths of a loyal soul.

The voice of truth that will endure  
The path to peace succeed to find,  
Is the one and only that shall truly insure  
A faithful heart and mind combined!

A Bit o' Luck,  
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

### Among the Pensioners

The subject was death by violence.  
The young fellow stated, "If I have to  
meet a violent death, I want to be elec-  
trocuted."

The 81-year-old pensioner: "I want to  
be shot by a jealous husband."

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,  
L. U. No. 415.

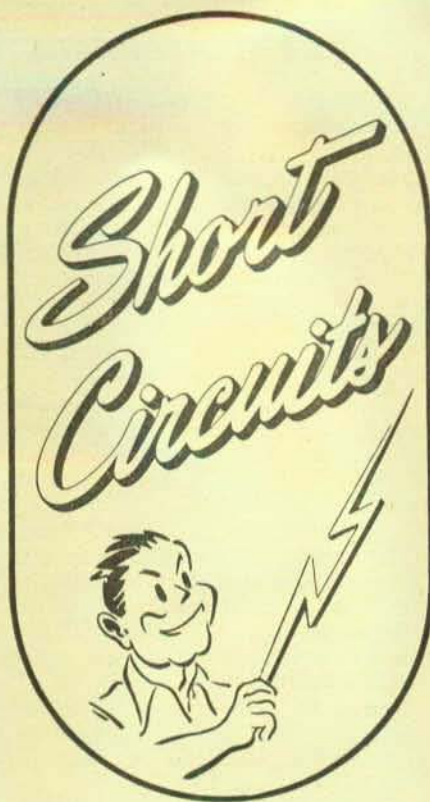
### A Short Circuit

This axiom is very well known:  
A fuse is not good, once it is blown!  
"HENDRICK THE ROAMER," I. O.

### My Only Religion

You have your troubles, me mine,  
As we skid along through life  
Lugging our loads of strife;  
But surely it is a fine old world  
Harboring many a smile  
To mix with our sorrows;  
And we always hail our tomorrows  
To bring something more worth while  
As we hurriedly sail along.  
If life was just one sweet song  
With no struggles to bear,  
No problems to mutually share  
To correct a wrong,  
We'd miss some of the happiness  
We make for one another  
By giving a lift to each other  
In times of stress.  
We linger here to merely guess  
About rewards to come  
When we are done:  
For me, I really look for none,  
All that counts being  
What I here have won  
In doing deeds of kindness, or work  
Which may have contributed a bit  
To the world's progress.  
And when my life has passed away,  
Full reward is mine  
If folks can say—  
"He always tried to be a friend  
To all deserving men,  
UNTIL THE END."

TIP REYNOLDS,  
L. U. No. 77.



### Song of the Electrical Man



Jack Emmick

(Brother Emmick wrote this poem while in the Aleutians. He has sailed as chief electrician on ocean-going vessels and has been in Asia, Europe and South America, as well as in all parts of Alaska. He thought the fellows might enjoy reading his poem in the JOURNAL.)

He's sailed the seas and every land  
Has known of his skill and power.  
He'll work on swamp or mountain top  
If they'll pay him by the hour.  
He'll tell his jokes and sing his songs  
Along with his whiskey and beer.  
If you feed him enough he'll do his stuff  
For he's—An Electrical Man.

He marries young and settles down  
But down isn't really far.  
He tells his wife that jobs are scarce  
And he's headin' where they are.  
So he's off again to a distant land  
While his wife sheds a lonely tear.  
But she'll stick it out and tell friends  
about  
Her man—The Electrical Man.

As time moves on for everyone  
He feels the spell of its hand.  
Still he plans anew the things he'll do  
When he hits "The pay-off land."  
Though his beard is grey, his heart's still  
gay.  
And his smile still is full of cheer.  
Sure he'll be that way till judgment day,  
For he's—An Electrical Man.

JACK EMMICK,  
L. U. No. 1547.

### The Electrician's Lament

In the good old summer time  
When your pocket's lined with gold  
There's no room in your mind  
For the cold, cold winter time,  
But gee, ain't it cold!

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,  
L. U. No. 429.

### Building Rome

At the beginning of a working day a  
foreman left two journeymen at a switch-  
board to finish a certain job which would  
normally take about one hour to clean up.

By noontime he had had no word from  
the men and at 3 o'clock he still had not  
seen them. So at 4 p. m. he went to  
the switchboard room, only to find the  
two mugs still soldering lugs.

"What's the matter with you guys,  
haven't you finished yet?"

"No," came the reply, "but Rome  
wasn't built in a day either."

"Well, that's because I wasn't running  
that job!" replied the foreman.

G. W. HARRICH,  
L. U. No. 6.

### Framing the Judge

Judge: "How does your wife irritate  
you?"

Husband: "Why, she keeps saying:  
'Hit me! Go on, hit me, and I'll have  
you hauled up before that baldheaded  
old reprobate judge and see what he'll  
do with you!'"

Judge: "Prisoner discharged."

### Your Union and Mine

Most men are loyal to family, kin and  
friend;  
They'll back 'em to the limit, fight to  
the end.

When a hand is raised against 'em and  
slander passed their way,  
You'll find 'em in there pitching and  
helping in the fray.

Soul-satisfying loyalty, it makes you  
tingle and glow,

Help when it's really needed is a splendid  
thing to know.

Your union and mine gets blasted once  
in awhile:

Is the defense we have to offer just a  
complacent smile?

Are we fortified with the answers about  
things we should really know,

How well can we defend our union when  
strafed by a cunning foe?

When things get rough and the going's  
tough, how stiff will our back-  
bone be?

We can help ourselves immensely if we  
will but court and dine,

Loyalty, knowledge, and action in your  
union and mine.

W. A. HAYWARD,  
L. U. 465.

### Ultimatum

"You must double our pay  
Or we're going on strike,"  
We, your contribs, all say.  
"You must double our pay  
And at once, no delay,  
Grant us this pay hike.  
You must double our pay  
Or we're going on strike."

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

(Editor's note: Steve, consider your  
pay doubled.)



## Milwaukee Meet Attracts Throng

(Continued from page 5)

have about 14,000 railroad workers in the I. B. E. W. or about 90 per cent of the railroad men in the electrical field.

There is much to be done in the telephone field for the telephone monopoly will go to great lengths to control these workers. The recent telephone strike created quite a stir but 37,000 telephone workers are enjoying better working conditions, improved wages and shorter hours—all under the I. B. E. W. banner. There is much to be done, Mr. Tracy repeated, but the Brotherhood is going forward and will continue to do so.

President Tracy pointed out other outstanding steps of progress within our organization. Our pension and death benefit programs stand intact. A marked step forward was taken in 1946, when the National Electrical Contractors' Association agreed to contribute 1 per cent of the contractors' payroll to the pension fund. On May 5, 1947, the plan met Government approval and was officially launched.

### Council Gets Results

President Tracy also reported on the Council on Industrial Relations for the Construction Industry. He said that the Council had just completed the adjudication of the largest number of cases ever to come before it in its 25-year history—13 cases, settled by unanimous decision, final and binding on both parties to each dispute. The I. B. E. W. is the only labor organization with such a Council. For 25 years it has been functioning, saving lost time and expense, to both our members and our employers. The Council works and gets results.

Mr. Tracy also told his audience that the I. B. E. W. had met with representatives of the sign manufacturers in Washington recently and that a happy agreement had been worked out with them. A Council for the sign industry patterned after the Council on Industrial Relations for the Construction Industry, has been set up and the outlook promises to be both pleasant and fruitful.

Mr. Tracy touched briefly, too, on the Apprenticeship Training program, saying that it also is working and getting results. We have the largest enrollment of joint apprenticeship committees in the Building Trades industries—350 have been organized to date. We are making progress toward the goal of furnishing trained, competent, skilled workmen at all times.

In looking toward the future, our

## NLRB Decisions Won by I. B. E. W.

Summary of recent certifications by the National Labor Relations Board:

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. Certified (for employees engaged in installation and service work in connection with television receivers, radio receivers, record players and associated apparatus and antennas for home use in area serviced by Newark repair shops): I. B. E. W., which received 49 out of 61 votes cast; 12 against.

Radio Corp. of America, Canonsburg, Pa. Certified (for production and maintenance workers): I. B. E. W., which received 76 out of 88 votes cast; 12 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Cliffside, N. J. Certified (for employees engaged in installation and service work in connection with television receivers, radio receivers, etc.): I. B. E. W., which received 28 out of 47 valid votes cast; 19 against.

Electrical Equipment Co., Richmond, Va. Certified (for repair service personnel): Local Union No. 1563, I. B. E. W., which received all of the 19 votes cast.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Bronx, N. Y. Certified (for employees engaged in installation and service work in connection with television receivers, radio receivers, record players and associated apparatus for home use): I. B. E. W., which received 50 out of 61 votes cast; 11 against.

International President said the possibilities are tremendous. With constant expansion in the field of electronics, the horizon for Electrical Workers is ever widening. The age of electronics is ours—industry cannot do without electricity and electricity is ours with new fields to conquer and new worlds to gain.

Then our International President injected a note of warning and advice into his address. He warned the members that they must be watchful of their industry and guard well the rights and opportunities we have gained in the electrical industry, for there are always those who would take them from us.

Mr. Tracy stressed the need for defeat of all legislators who voted for the vicious and insidious Taft-Hartley Law. He said that our cause is just and that if we stand together and fight together we will win. President Tracy spoke of labor's concerted efforts to defeat these legislators by means of the A. F. of L.'s League for Political Education. He stressed the fact that the I. B. E. W. must cooperate with all agencies of labor working

In the case of the Interstate Telephone Co., Spokane, Wash., the Board dismissed a petition filed by Local Union No. 77, finding "inappropriate" a unit of all production and maintenance employees. "The employer's branches are scattered over a large and sparsely populated region. . . . The interests of these plant department employees are therefore more closely allied with those of employees in other departments at the same branch than with those of other plant department employees at branches located many miles away," the Board held. Board Member Abe Murdock, in a dissenting opinion, stated: "The employees in the plant department are a distinct group engaged in physical work that is wholly dissimilar to that of the white collar workers in the traffic, commercial, and accounting departments. . . . The proposed unit is system-wide, including all the workers in this broad class who are in the employer's service. Obviously, the plant department employees have work problems not shared by the other employees, which can be adjusted through collective bargaining; and separate units of plant department workers are not uncommon in the telephone industry. It is no doubt true . . . that the operations of all the four departments are 'highly integrated,' but this observation applies with equal force to any public utility operation, and to many modern manufacturing concerns."

for the defeat of the unscrupulous and greedy interests which are determined to destroy economically, socially and politically the high standards of organized labor, for which it fought so long and so hard. The I. B. E. W. was built on cooperation of its members and we must continue to cooperate with all who would help the Brotherhood rise to greater heights. He urged all to support the League and contribute the \$1.00 requested from every A. F. of L. member to finance it.

Mr. Tracy remarked that these are strenuous times and that we must be prepared to meet them. He reminded his listeners that our organization was founded on good will and a genuine feeling of fellowship and regard for one another. He said that men do not remain in any organization 30, 40 and even 50 years unless there is something real, fine and genuine to hold them. Friendship, good comrades, the joy and the tears mean something to men who pioneer a cause. We have a glorious history. We also have the ability and the experience to meet a trying period and we shall go on to greater progress and greater benefits for all our members.



## St. Louis Unearths Much Material for Archives

**L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Since the writer read about the Archives of the International being established in Washington, D. C., many members of Local No. 1 have been digging into their old trunks, treasure chests, and out-of-the-way places where treasured trinkets, pictures, and memoirs might be found, to add to a collection already cached by the Financial Secretary, Leo Hennessey, and the Lover of "LIGHT" Work, Morry Newman.

At a later date excerpts from the various volumes will appear that will enlighten and entertain the entire membership regarding the trials and tribulations our early Brothers endured in the horse-and-buggy days of the nineteenth century. There are many items of extreme interest regarding conventions, 1893 World's Fair, cyclone of 1896 in St. Louis, and correspondence from all out of St. Louis locals.

You will remember that the National B. E. W. offices were located in St. Louis, Mo., until November, 1897. They moved to Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1897.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.  
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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## Spring Slump Lasts Longer Than Usual in San Francisco

**L. U. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**—The undersigned is again press secretary for Local Union No. 6. I am told that unless we get a letter into the JOURNAL pretty soon we will have another P. S. At least one should be written above my name before it is decided some one else can do better. So here goes.

My instructions (from the floor) are: "For Pete's sake, lay off the politics. There is enough politics in the rest of the correspondence columns."

Back in 1944 we had an amalgamation of local unions on the west side of San Francisco Bay, whereby four other local unions were merged with or "grafted" on Local Union No. 6.

Evidently the "graft" did not take, as there have been some recent amputations.

A separate charter has been issued to the San Mateo inside wiremen. A new charter has been issued to the former electric manufacturing unit as Local Union 892.

There was no blood lost by reason of these "amputations" and both of the "new" locals are doing well and have our best wishes.

Of course Local Union No. 6 is still doing business at the same old stand with seven units still remaining. They are:

Unit 1. Inside wiremen with jurisdiction over all inside electrical construction work in San Francisco.

Unit 2. Marine electricians.

Unit 5. Neon tube benders.

Unit 6. Linemen, outside electrical workers. Jurisdiction San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. Also Hetch Hetchy power system.

Unit 7. Western Union plant mechanics.

Unit 8. Electric motor winders and repairmen.

Unit 10. Electric railway shop mechanics, employed by the municipal railway.

# Local Lines

## NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

There are a few gaps in the numbering of units. There just ain't any Units 3, 4, or 9.

Some of our members have been "enjoying" an extended vacation since January. In fact, our present unemployment situation has affected members in all units except Unit 10.

The spring slump is not unusual in San Francisco. It usually starts in January, to end about March 30. The first spring slump we had since the start of the war was in 1947. It started in January and around the end of March things started to pick up. On the whole, 1947 was a fairly good year here.

The unusual thing about the slump this year is that it has lasted so long. Here we are in the middle of May and it looks as if we will have many unemployed members until July.

However, the picture is not all bad. Some heavy construction is coming up and we anticipate a bigger demand for TOP electrical mechanics in the very near future.

This is true in the case of linemen in particular. We have succeeded in persuading the city dads to go ahead with trolley coach development. In fact, we stuck our chins out. We told them the

I. B. E. W. will be in a position to furnish as many linemen as needed to build the many miles of twin trolley line, necessary to trolley coach operation.

In addition we anticipate a demand for steel tower linemen, soon.

The foregoing statement should not be taken as an open sesame for all the linemen and electricians to flock to San Francisco. Journeymen interested in work in San Francisco should correspond with our Business Manager Charles J. Foehn before spending their time or money to come here. If any of the Brothers should come to San Francisco, for any reason, let them remember that it is against our rules to contact any electrical employer without specific permission from the local union.

We note that a number of apprentices are floating around the country looking for a job on their apprentice card. Frankly, these boys will get very little help from Local Union No. 6. They should be advised to complete their apprenticeships in their "home town." When they get their journeyman cards it will be time enough to travel around.

Most locals have their own apprenticeship set-ups and a list of their own apprentices. At the present moment, we have to scramble around to place our own apprentice members.

Some of the apprentices from out of town have come here with cards and have been turned down. Most of them, being veterans, pull the G.I. deal on us; which is O. K. as far as it goes. Each individual, however, seems to feel he is the only G.I. Ninety per cent of our apprentice members are veterans and come under the G.I. Bill, and as members of Local No. 6, we must take care of them FIRST.

The worst thing that can happen to an apprentice is to be out of work. Therefore each apprentice should make every effort to become a journeyman before he starts running around the country looking for a job.

Speaking of travelers, Grant Reed recently returned from a trip to Oregon, bringing back word that Rex May is quite a rancher up there. Grant and Rex had quite a talk and as usual built all the major line jobs between here and Ireland.

Frenchy Brosseau, our head grunt, turned down a nomination to the convention. Somebody told him there is a shortage of roast beef in Memphis. Guess he will try our annual picnic, which is also scheduled for August.

That's enough gossip for this time.

GERALD PICKLE, P. S.

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## Policies of 80th Congress Blamed for High Prices

**L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**—On July 4, 172 years ago, the signing of the Decla-

## Pension Granted



Brother Joseph A. Barbieri, of Local Union No. 18, Los Angeles, who is planning to retire after 40 years of continuous membership in the I. B. E. W. A line foreman at Pasadena, he transferred to Local Union No. 18 from Local Union No. 11 in November, 1946. Brother Barbieri's application for pension was concurred in at the February meeting of the local.



ration of Independence was the beginning of a new nation, our nation, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Within that 172 years there have been men, both outside and within our nation, who seek to deny us that liberty and deny that all men are created equal. It is hard for most of us, except on national holidays, to remember what has taken place in the historic past. Even the crowded years since the 1930s have become rather foggy to some—the skyrocketing prices which zoomed their way to a final bust, with subsequently 10 million unemployed and bankruptcy everywhere—then back to 60 million jobs and skyrocketing prices.

These skyrocketing prices, of course, are blamed entirely upon the demands of labor, which is desperately trying to balance its living expenses with the wages it takes home against the prices it must pay. The public and even some working men are succumbing to the propaganda incessantly dinned into their ears, that it is labor's demands for higher wages alone which is making the higher prices.

Industry, with the help of the 79th Congress, succeeded in dropping price control at a time when it was most needed, before production caught up with demand. Competition of buyers for scarce articles and food has contributed a fair share also to high prices.

The 80th Congress policy, of hands off upon industry control, and excessive control of labor through anti-labor laws are keeping prices up.

The net profits of industry have amounted to three and a half times the cost of production in the last eight years; 17 billion dollars was the figure.

Withdrawing our wage demands might help IF industry would play along. This is too much to expect when baling the long green leaves is so easy for them with congressional blessings. The only thing that working people buy, on which prices have been reduced, is soap. As a child I sometimes had my mouth washed out with it for punishment, but in later years I have used it solely for cleanliness.

In the long years during depression, the war came along, and all labor and industry had but one thought—keep the boys supplied. Since then industry has, by every legal means, snagged the Government into giving it concessions which left it economically great. Labor, the men who did the actual work, did not have any such advantage except in organized membership. With more business and political education of rank and file membership this advantage can be made of great benefit to the union and themselves.

Many union men of today were first organized during wartime and until then were never educated in unionism. Even now the interest of some is in expecting that the dues paid today will be reflected in higher wages tomorrow. They do not feel that their obligation to their union requires more than the paying of dues and complying with union regulations. Local union policies can only be formulated and controlled by active participation by rank and file membership, which in turn will delegate those who will be party to formulating and controlling international union policies.

Union members have other obligations, too; political obligations in standing together for the defeat of those in Congress who have helped pass anti-labor laws.

To do this every member should make a study of every candidate. They should not only register and vote themselves, but get others to vote with them.

Throughout the years that labor has fought for its place in the sun, the public has been both benevolently and critically interested in labor's objectives. The public is large and influential, and its interest in union objectives should be impressive and it should be well informed of the facts.

Frank Morgan, in "What Am I Saying," says: "Politics, I've noticed, is the most promising of all careers. Some candidates will promise anything. After next election, however, many of them will be like the shape of the earth—flattened at the polls."

Let's never forget what our forefathers said: "United we stand, divided we fall."

FRED KING, P. S.

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### Business Manager of Dayton Local Given Bronze Plaque

L. U. 82, DAYTON, OHIO—Enclosed is a photograph of a bronze casting that was recently presented to J. E. Breidenbach, business manager of this local, by William M. Klinger of the William M. Klinger Electric Company, Dayton.

This company has been the leading electrical contractor in our city since 1909. Labor relations have been very satisfactory. On January 1, 1948, Mr. Klinger retired and disposed of the company. He asked Mr. Breidenbach to accept this plaque as an appreciation of the friendly

### Dayton Testimonial



Bronze plaque presented to J. E. Breidenbach, business manager of L. U. No. 82, Dayton, Ohio.

labor relations they had during the time he spent in the electrical building industry.

This bronze plaque now hangs on the wall of our Executive Board office. It weighs 88 pounds and is 4 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches wide.

There is some background attached to this plaque as told to me by Mr. Klinger. About 18 years ago Mr. Klinger was the owner of a company known as the Ferro Bronze Company of Dayton, Ohio, this being in addition to his electrical company. The Ferro Bronze Company did some very fine ornamental work. They had the contract for all bronze work in the State Office Building at Columbus, Ohio. This plaque was designed and modeled at a cost of \$1,600 and was installed in a marble frame in the main lobby. At that time two castings were made and today one still can be seen in the lobby of the State Office Building. The other hangs on the wall of our Executive Board office.

J. W. HOWELL, Ass't. B. M.

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### Men of Joplin Local Take On Big Job in Bad Weather

L. U. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—In the May issue of the JOURNAL we noticed the I. B. E. W. lineman at work. We would like you to know that the crossroad town of Joplin, Mo., has a group of linemen who are able to complete any type of line work, regardless of weather conditions, or the type of lineman work. Enclosed you will find pictures which will prove our statement to the linemen of the I. B. E. W. that Local No. 95 men are on the job. They are now completing 65 miles of a 154,000 KV transmission line, extending from Aurora, Mo., to Riverton, Kans. This job was completed under adverse weather conditions and through very hilly country. The pictures show the river crossing tower, which the linemen have erected. There was a considerable amount of argument between the I. B. E. W. and the Iron Workers' local as to who was to erect the towers. Both towers are approximately 212 feet in height.

Picture No. 1 is the entire tower construction crew. From left to right they are (standing), John Leddon, Monte Wagner, Hank Wagner, Barney Cole, Ernest Rea, Rudolph Gerbitz, Jack Jacobson; on the ladder, Tommy Rhoades; kneeling, Les Izard (foreman), Ralph Watkins, Earl Enright and Floyd Kern. The second picture shows four linemen working on one of the towers.

We have under construction the Riverton Steam Plant at the present time—installation of a new 30,000 KW unit which our Local No. 95 will be proud to present pictures of at a later date.

At this time we wish to thank our business manager, Brother Ed Carroll, for the cooperation and successful work in negotiating our new wage increase from \$1.75 to \$2.

We had our first graduation exercises of our apprentices under the apprentice program directed by Brother Gilbert. Those receiving diplomas were Brother Harold Long and Dewey Gaugh. We hope that these Brothers, having completed their successful courses, will be an incentive for the other apprentices to continue their work, and hope that they will be able to receive the same type of diploma.

We wish to thank you for publishing,



in the May issue, the picture of our new home office building, of which we are very proud.

W. R. HUTCHISON, P. S.

## Boston Local Mourns Death of John O'Keefe

**L. U. 104, BOSTON, MASS.**—"How are the mighty fallen?" Local Union No. 104 has suspended its labors for an indefinite period. Both officers and members are in deep mourning. A sudden blow has fallen on the heart of the local and grief has spread over the entire membership. The voice of one of her beloved sons has become silent and no more shall his presence honor the halls of his dearly beloved local. He has gone to join that innumerable company who, while with us, strived to make a better world for their fellow-men.

Death found Brother John O'Keefe where he wished to meet it: in the performance of his daily duties. Active to the last in those endeavors in which he felt he best served his fellows, Brother O'Keefe submitted himself to the call, "Come, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord." But he has gone. He has left the world much poorer for his loss. All that is best in his local and other organizations have special cause to grieve his irreparable loss. There is not one member in all the groups to which he belonged whose death could cause anything like so deep a sorrow or leave so immense a void.

Who would have thought that a man of Brother O'Keefe's magnificent physique should pass away so suddenly, from the scenes of his splendid activities. His handsome features, his manly carriage, his striking and massive head, his strong health, his vigorous personality, seemed to promise a long life to him, if to any man.

But he is gone and I for one, among many, hardly expect to meet his equal again. With the outstanding facts of his achievements in the labor and business world we are all familiar through the work-a-day interchange of many fruitful years. If a comprehensive biography shall be written, it will form an essential chapter in the records of industry and labor and, at the same time, prove that our great organizations are but the "lengthened shadows" of great individuals. The name of Brother John O'Keefe is and will remain inseparable from the history of the upbuilding of our great labor movement.

But it is not for his services to the commercial world that those who best knew Brother O'Keefe will longest remember him. Captains of industry have been so plentiful that they can be measured purely in the bulk. And it is doubtful if the labor movement has produced in one personality all the characteristics of a great labor leader as were evident in Brother O'Keefe. Many have recognized in him the coming type of labor leadership: the type which must come if the labor movement is to develop normally along lines of evolution rather than revolution. Probably no man has had so clear and sympathetic an insight into the human characteristics and needs for men and women who have to work for a living. And no man had a more democratic approach to wage-earners and their needs.

## Joplin Men Who Worked on Big Job



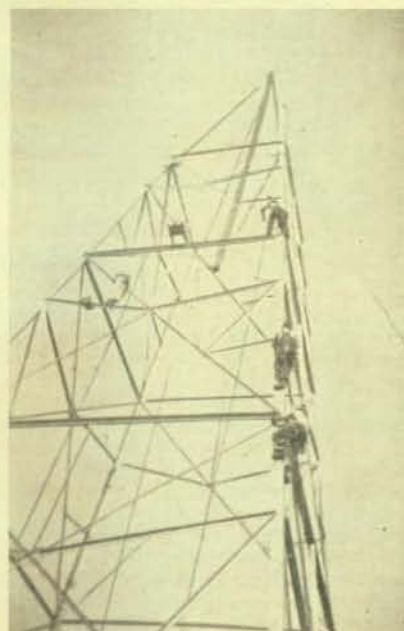
*Tower construction crew of Local Union No. 95, Joplin, Mo. Standing, left to right: John Leddon, Monte Wagner, Hank Wagner, Barney Cole, Ernest Rea, Rudolph Gerbitz, Jack Jacobson, and (on the ladder) Tommy Rhoades. Kneeling: Les Izard (foreman), Ralph Watkins, Earl Enright and Floyd Kern.*

Brother O'Keefe was always very aggressive in debate. He was firm and effective in defense of his views when he felt he was right, but always accorded due respect to the opinions of others. And whatever the result of the discussion might be, the majority could always rely on his support.

Knowing Brother O'Keefe as well as I did, you will allow me to enter a personal note here. Probably the note will not be so purely personal for many another in the labor, business and social world knew Brother O'Keefe for what he was. He impressed me as an exceptional individual, a man whom I felt I could love and respect, and this impression was fully borne out by our subsequent friendship and intimate relations. The longer I knew him the more I liked him. He was possessed of a clear and true sense of justice and right. He wished to "do by others as he would wish them to do by him." And this trait was his constant guide in all that he did or attempted to accomplish, either in his own local, or at his daily task, or in the various organizations to which he was connected. His aim was to build up rather than to pull down, and he would rather suffer himself than be party to any scheme which might tend to inflict injury on others.

Local No. 104, both officers and members, extend to Brother O'Keefe's grief-stricken family its most tender sympathy. And with a very sad heart, Local No. 104 bids him farewell and lays this "shadow of a wreath of lilies" on the fresh grave of one of her most noble, true and beloved of sons.

HAM, P. S.



*Four Joplin Brothers at work on a 212-foot tower carrying 154,000 K.V. from Aurora, Mo., to Riverton, Kans.*

## St. Louis Congratulated For Handling of Bowling

**L. U. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.**—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' bowling tournament was a howling success. The officers and members of Local Union No. 1 are to be congratulated for making it so. It was evident that the many details for the proper conduct



## Chicago Men Who Invaded St. Louis



*Chicago keglers who won honors at the I. B. E. W.'s fourth annual bowling tournament, held March 27-28 in St. Louis. Top row, left to right: Ed Ryan, Tom Sinclair, Tom O'Keefe, Bill O'Connell, Bill King, Fred Wilkens, John Dorr. Second row: Jimmy Enright, Joe McGuire, Leo Fry, Rocky Anderson, Bill Sherger, John Paha, Cy Therriault, Fred Ruhleman, Steve Domineco. Third row: Frank Gein, Bill Weber, Bill Roche, Harold Palm, Walter Alyea, Mike Rihel, Al Oschner, Joe Ringhoefer, Marvin Deisch. Bottom row: Tony Perna, Bill Renchan, Lawrence Bauman, Carmen Montalto, Joe Paha, Herman Schutten, Gene Felz.*

of this popular event were given the most careful attention and the visiting Brothers were loud and lusty in singing the praises of the local committee.

International Vice President Frank Jacobs, President John Shea and Financial Secretary Leo Hennessey must have had a lot of sleep to catch up with the following week, because they surely didn't get any Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the 26th, 27th and 28th of March. They were in constant attendance, either at the Statler Hotel or the bowling alleys, doing everything possible to make the bowlers' stay in St. Louis one to be long remembered.

Saturday evening, at the conclusion of the 5-man events, a dinner and entertainment program was presented to the bowlers and their friends, a rollicking affair which made a big hit with everyone in attendance.

At the conclusion of the festivities a meeting was held by the local committee and attended by all the bowlers, at which Chicago was selected as the next bowling tournament city.

Local No. 134 has selected Brother James S. Quinlan as the chairman of the 1949 Bowling Tournament Committee, and I am not divulging any secrets when I inform the Brothers that he has already selected and closed the contract on a beautiful spot for the holding of that tournament. The Cascade Bowling Alleys are located about 4 miles west of Chicago's Loop on Madison Street, a direct fast street car line runs from the hotel

to the alleys. He has also been fortunate enough to secure the new LaSalle Hotel Grand Ballroom and the Century Room as the bowling headquarters, and Local No. 134 will try to uphold the fine tradition set by Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Louis in entertaining our out-of-town friends who will attend this affair in 1949.

Local No. 134 was fortunate enough to have three teams in the money at St. Louis—Team No. 2 bowled a total of 3,310 pins for top honors and possession of the I. B. E. W. trophy for 1948-49. No. 5 team was second with 3,199 pins, and No. 1 team was fifth with 3,114 pins.

Local No. 134's squad created quite a stir among the visiting Brothers, all dolled up in their yellow tee shirts embossed with a green flying harp, a tribute to International Vice President Boyle—"Flying Harp" being the nickname by which he is affectionately known throughout the Brotherhood, and given him because of his Irish ancestry and his ability to get from one place to another in the least possible time.

There has been some comment in the JOURNAL, and there was some heard in the lobby of the Statler Hotel, about the extremes to which the host local unions have gone to entertain the bowlers and their friends, and it was suggested that if this practice continues it would prevent small local unions from bringing the tournament to their cities. I would like to point out that the tournament has grown so large that there are very few small local unions that have the bowling

alleys or hotel facilities capable of handling such a large tournament, but regardless of that fact Local No. 134 must, of necessity, do as good a job as its predecessors have done—so bowlers, **TIE ON YOUR HATS WHEN YOU COME TO CHICAGO.**

Local Union No. 134 is extremely grateful to the officers of Local Union No. 38 who graciously withdrew Cleveland from nomination and allowed Chicago the privilege of having the next tournament, and we shall do everything in our power to reciprocate in 1949.

Chairman Quinlan will have the various committees organized in ample time and entry blanks will be forwarded to all local unions in the Brotherhood.

Local Union No. 134 extends a cordial invitation to all I. B. E. W. bowlers to come to Chicago in 1949.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, B. R.

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## Fight Against T-H Law Is Fight of Everybody

**L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO**—About two years ago one of our members, Raymond Keiser, was very seriously injured on one of our large department store jobs. Ray, who now has his card in our I. O., suffered a very bad back injury and at this writing was wearing a brace—even at this late date. The reason I am writing about this injury to Raymond is for several reasons; to wit, one more minute of some other worker's time on the job, making sure everything below was clear and the accident would not have happened, and a swell fellow who ducked bombs in the Pacific and Tokyo would not have been injured. Good luck-in your office work, Ray; and we all hope you will be all okay again.

We have had two marriages among our members recently, Harry Laux, who has been a very good member of L. U. No. 212 for over 40 years, was married on April 7 to Mrs. Edo Gross. Best of good wishes to this couple for years of happiness, from all of us.

On May 8, at 9 a. m., at St. Elizabeth's Church in Norwood, Ohio, Leo Donaldson and Gloria Wright were united in holy matrimony. A fine reception was held at the Masonic Hall in Hyde Park. The wedding reception was well attended by quite a few guests. Leo and his bride left for a honeymoon in the Smoky Mountains in Tennessee. Leo and his father, John, are both members of Local No. 212. We all wish the bride and groom the very best wishes for a very happy marriage.

We see that Parnall Scanlon, out of Local No. 134 of Chicago, is at this writing in our fair city of Cincinnati working in our midst, and he told me he was on his way to New Jersey. Nice to have you with us, Scanlon.

And now to a more serious trend. Our Brother Harry Laux lost his father on the 19th day of April. We offer our sincere sympathy to Harry and his family in this loss.

Brother Myron Hurney has received the Gold Cross of which he is very proud. He wears this Gold Cross in memory of his son, Paul Hurney, who very gallantly gave his life in the service of our country.

At our special election held May 10 for electing delegates to the International Convention at Memphis, Tenn., starting August 9, the following members of Local



No. 212 were elected as delegates: Harry Williams, Daniel Johnson, Sr., John Brennan, W. E. Bollman and Edward Schmitt. I personally wish to thank all of you Brothers, who were good enough to believe that I would make a good delegate, for giving me your support and vote. I shall try to serve you as you believe I should.

And now during the last few months we have had primary elections in several states for picking the delegates to the Republican Convention to support their supposed Presidential timber. I am only mentioning this to remind all of you Brothers in the Brotherhood all over the country who have not registered to do so—so you and you and you are on the eligible list to vote in the November Presidential race and help to defeat labor's most vicious enemies.

Remember, Brothers, our President D. W. Tracy has written several real articles in our JOURNAL on this Taft-Hartley Bill. Brother Tracy has given you first-hand information and from your own local union officers you do get additional information on this mighty unpleasant subject. Fight for this with your very life, Brothers, because if you don't beat this rotten law down it can and will stifle the very life out of your hard-fought union rights. It is your fight—yours and mine. We can, we must, and we will win, if we all unite as we are called—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

And now to our sick list at this writing:

Brother Charles Sweeney is getting better. Ed Rothhaas is ill, as is William Louis, William Brennan and William Wirthlin. Hope all are better soon. Note that Milton Weisenborn, Richard Hayes, Samuel Keller and George Huber are still under the doctor's care. All are improving and we hope will be up and around soon.

Work here and around Queen City is okay and we again thank our energetic business representative for always being on his toes and not missing any possible good jobs for the members.

And now again, the date of our annual picnic is Saturday, August 7, 1948, at Gutzweilers Grove. Come one, come all! More details later. That's all for now. Au revoir.

212's News Hound,  
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

### Union Shop Election in Toledo Favorable to I. B. E. W.

**L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**—A recent loss to Local No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, was our friend and Brother, Raymond Houch. Brother Houch was the unfortunate victim of an accident while working on a line job. He was a member of the local for nine months.

It is with pride and satisfaction that we are able to report the results of our union shop election, which was held by the NLRB on May 27. At the final count there were 808 "yes" votes, 85 "no" votes, and 58 who did not vote. Figuring by the Taft-Hartley method, this is a favorable majority of 84.8 per cent. By using a more rational method it would be a little over 90 per cent. The officers and the members of the local are to be congratulated on a splendid showing.

As spring and summer roll around it marks the end of the bowling season. On

display in the office of the local is a brand new trophy inscribed "First Place Team, Local 245, IBEW." For the past few years we have sponsored several teams in the A. F. of L. bowling league. Five years ago one of our teams finished in second place. During the succeeding four years this team has finished in first place but this year was the first that the league saw fit to present a trophy. Had they done this before the office might have become a trophy room. The boys, Z. Z. Miller (captain), H. King, E. Sasse, H. Posniak, and A. Greiner, say they are getting better with experience and just wait until next year.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

### Wichita Local Now Meeting In a New Headquarters

**L. U. 271, WICHITA, KANS.**—I am enclosing a picture of our new meeting hall at 1040 South Broadway. While the building is not completed yet, it has been enclosed since the picture was taken and we have already had a couple of meetings in it. As we have four different units in our local, the inside men, linemen, utility and neon divisions, all of which have their own meeting nights, it surely will seem fine to have a hall where we will have room to have a combined meeting of all the units when the occasion arises.

Brother Carl Gustafson and Brother Joe Osborn have returned from Pittsburg, Kans., where they attended the Kansas State Association of Electrical Workers' Convention and 37th Annual Convention of the Kansas State Federation of Labor. Brother Gustafson was reelected president of the K. S. A. E. W. for the coming year. Among other things the K. S. A. E. W. plans to do is to try to get some kind of state electrical inspection law passed by the next legislature. At the K. S. F. of L. Convention, all the

officers were reelected by acclamation. Some of the resolutions adopted were: One supporting legislation providing for retirement programs for state, county, and municipal employees; one directing the executive board of K. S. F. of L. to study the workmen's compensation laws and take the initiative in promoting better legislation for all workers in Kansas.

We regret to report the death of Brother Winfred Long, who suffered a heart attack May 8, 1948. We also deeply sympathize with Denton R. Allard in the loss of his father, Fred Allard, a former member of Local No. 271, who also suffered a heart attack May 5, 1948.

H. B. WENTWORTH, P. S.

### Urges Return to Principles Of the Founding Fathers

**L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**—The cost of living is still mounting. Labor cannot be blamed for that now. Labor has had no increase in pay for some time. The producing worker will be underpaid as long as he cannot buy all the goods he produces. That fact is worth repeating, as is the following:

When our pay is sufficient to buy all the wealth we produce, there will be no more depression, hence no more necessity for wars.

During what we call "the First World War"—which was really the first phase of "the War," a Hindu spoke to me thus:

"There is no love among Christians. They are murdering each other. They will destroy each other and then Asia will be free."

That has just about come to pass. Only we do not need to go any further. We do not need to go through the third phase of destruction and assassination called war.

We could free all oppressed peoples.

### New Meeting Hall of Local Union No. 271



Photograph taken shortly before completion of the new hall occupied by Local Union No. 271, Wichita, Kansas.



Asiatic and others, now and be all the better for it.

Why quarrel over the loot—it has become unobtainable. If the peoples of the world do not become free because of our benevolence, if we try to follow the footsteps of Europe into perdition, these peoples will be free after this nation ceases to exist.

Let us revert to the principles of the founders of this great Republic. Our trouble is internal; we can alleviate it if we will.

Let us be the first democracy to live happy as well as prosperous, free and just.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

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### State Labor Laws Often as Vicious as the T-H Law

**L. U. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.**—What do you think of a situation whereby a signed, electrical contractor lays off 15 union men and hires a non-union man the next day? This is only one of many indignities heaped upon us by a so-called fair contractor. Why? Delaware State Labor Law.

To continue, four officers of this local union are now under indictment for merely carrying out a motion on the floor.

What has happened in the Delaware

State Legislature can and is being done in other states. We have all been so busy talking on the Taft-Hartley Law that the state labor laws, which are far worse in some cases, are almost ignored.

If these state labor laws are allowed to remain on the books, and others, now in the making, are passed, it won't be long until your ticket will not be worth a "doodle-de-do."

We can, if we will, elect legislators who will repeal these strangling statutes. But we cannot do it unless we have unity among ourselves and among all organized labor groups.

Your Political Education Committee can be effective only to the extent of the cooperation of fellow members and help from the officers.

Now that local union elections are over for a couple of years, we hope all members will put aside their petty differences and unite for the big job of electing labor's friends to Congress and State Legislature. It can be done—in fact, it must be done.

RAY WALLS, P. S.

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### Prefers Wyoming's Snows To Minnesota's Mosquitoes

**L. U. 322, CASPER, WYO.**—Optimistically, I will say that spring has finally arrived in Casper. The reason for the

note of doubt in this statement will be appreciated by an oldtimer of Wyoming. But to those who haven't spent a spring here, I might add that it isn't too unusual to wake up some June morning to be greeted by the sight of a blanket of nice white snow, 6 inches thick. This occasional error in nature's way is overlooked by most people, especially by me. For having lived in Minneapolis most of my previous life, I was used to being bothered to h— and back by mosquitoes each spring. I much prefer an occasional snow to one darn pesky mosquito. And our wonderful summers make up for any poor springs we may have.

The last line was added for self-preservation purposes only—we have a rugged chamber of commerce—and I ain't very big!

At the time this article is being written we are anticipating a raise being offered voluntarily by the contractors. It will be approximately 25 cents per hour. Our scale at present is \$2.

Our business manager is doing excellent work in signing up shops in outlying areas. In some cases he found it necessary to draw up completely different working agreements for the various shops to cope with the prevailing conditions of the locality.

We feel each local union should do everything possible at this time to sign up more shops and more men. This, indirectly, could help more in defeating anti-labor legislation than any other one factor I know. To repeat an overworked quotation, "In unity there is strength." I mean to cover my thoughts thoroughly.

Our local members all agree that more forms of advertisement and advisement to members and the public in general should be issued to offset the one-sided propaganda set out by anti-labor organizations and peoples that are so prevalent at this critical period.

Let's fight back!

Well, that's enough steam from a small boiler! So long for now—and by the way, we need good men badly. And P. S.: Apologies to the Minneapolis C. of C. I hope you guys won't bar me out. You do have good beer!

DAVE WEISMAN, P. S.

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### Secretary Milne Discusses Pensions in Montreal Meet

**L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO**—We had our second progress meeting of the eastern section of Vice Presidential District No. 1 on Saturday, May 15, in Montreal, and it was a pleasure to meet representatives from other local unions, some of whom we had met before and others whom we met for the first time, at this most recent meeting.

Most representatives seemed to derive some good from the meeting, what with sniping at each other and at the International officers, advancing ideas on numerous subjects, airing beefs that they have been wanting to get off their respective chests for some time, and clearing the air to some extent.

International Secretary J. Scott Milne, who graced the meeting with his presence, did a noble job of answering questions and also gave an interesting talk on matters of importance to the members in general. He went into the pension question thoroughly, pointing out that there are nearly 3,000 members in the Brother-

### Veteran Officers of Portland (Me.) Local



These officers of Local Union No. 333, Portland, Maine have been employed by the Central Maine Power Company for a total of 265 years. Recently they signed non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Law. Seated, left to right: Horace E. Howe, president 28 years; Morris Blumenthal, treasurer 32 years; J. Maud Lowe, executive board member 32 years; Arthur Nason, secretary 19 years; Richard LeGrow, financial secretary 20 years; Frank Lacy, vice president 25 years. Standing, left to right: James Hamilton, Jr., executive board chairman 13 years; Francis Peavey, member 27 years; Alexander Landry, member 11 years; Dana Wakefield, member 28 years; Edward Elwell, member two years; Edward Needham, member six years; Harry Rowell, former vice president, notary public, member 27 years.



hood receiving pension benefits, and the average length of time that a member draws pension benefits is 12½ years. One hundred and eighty of these pensioners are Canadian members, and receive pension payments in an amount of nearly \$94,000 per year. The only source of revenue for the pension fund until recently has been the 60 cents per month that is taken from each "A" member's dues for this purpose, and the amount paid into the fund from Canadian members at present is a little over \$53,000 per year, a deficit of over \$40,000 per year.

A method of overcoming the deficit in the pension fund was arrived at in 1946, when an agreement was negotiated between the I. B. E. W. head office and the National Electrical Contractors Association, whereby the N. E. C. A. agreed to contribute to the pension fund an amount equal to that collected in the regular manner from the members. This agreement came into effect on May 5, 1947, and local boards were to be set up at that time for the purpose of collecting this money from the contractors, and according to Brother Milne, the plan is working satisfactorily in most sections of the U. S. A. In Canada, however, there are very few contractors who are members of the N. E. C. A. and there has been no local board set up to collect the funds, and the local unions have not made any great effort to negotiate with their respective employers for the payments to the fund. The plan calls for all construction locals to have in their agreements a clause whereby the employer agrees to pay to the local board an amount equal to 1 per cent of his total payroll.

Brother Milne stated at Montreal that plans were almost completed for setting up a board in Toronto for the purpose of collecting this money for all of Canada. It will then be up to the construction locals to have this clause inserted in their agreements, and as this is the season of the year when agreements are negotiated and many agreements have just recently become effective, it means a lot of work for local business managers to get the employers to insert this clause in agreements that have just been completed. The cost per employee to the employer is not very large, less than a dollar a week in most cases, but in view of the fact that the Toronto employers have just agreed to an \$8 a week increase it will be no simple task to sell them on the idea of paying the equivalent of another dollar per week, not until the present agreement expires anyway, which is a year from the 1st of June, 1948. However, once the collecting agency is set up, this local union will certainly do its best to convince the employers of the justice of this plan.

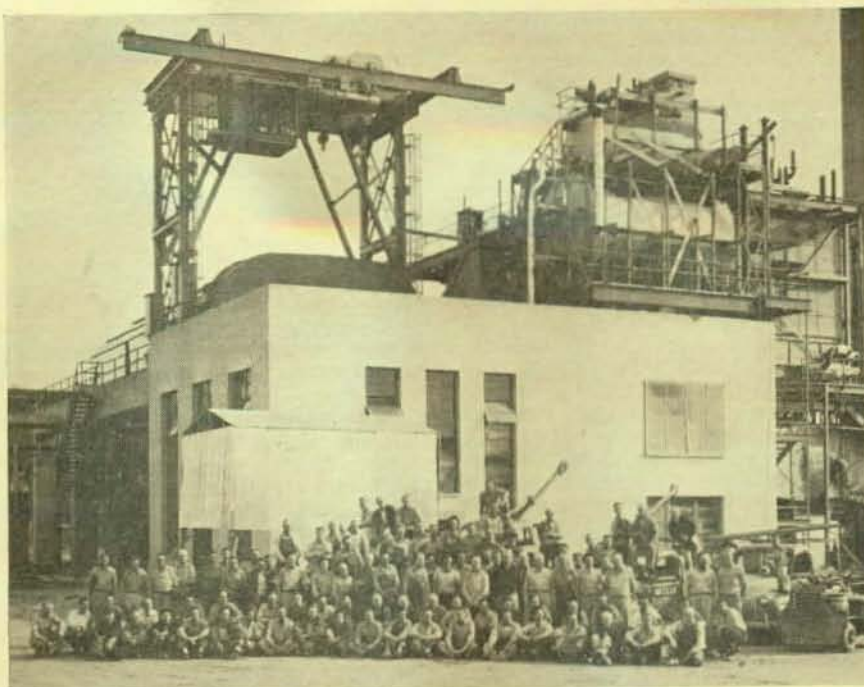
W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

### Winnipeg Local to Urge New Safety Measures

**L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**—Quarters were cramped for the May meeting of Local No. 409, and officials were gratified at the interest shown by the younger members, who up to now had not exactly broken any attendance records. Wage negotiations and the choice of convention delegates were the reasons.

Accepted and made welcome as new Brothers were the following: Len Holmes,

## Texas Job On Which Two Locals Worked



The 44,000 K.V. steam generating plant of the Texas Electric Service Company, now nearing completion at Fort Worth, Texas. Local Union No. 116 furnished wiremen; Local Union No. 156, linemen. The electrical contract was held by the Wills Electric Company. John E. McGee, member of Local Union No. 116, is superintendent on the project.

K. Whittingham, J. Farrel, R. Pallet, R. Davey, and R. Ross. Brother M. Dutka was graduated from B to A membership.

Following the accidental death, at Transcona, of Brother Peter Bohun, a crane man, a feeling that there are insufficient safety measures prompted the organization of a fact-finding committee, and at the next meeting it will be given body and substance. Examples of laxity on the part of management were cited and have already been acted upon.

Wage negotiations are at a standstill at time of writing. From our 35-cent demand, the majority report of the conciliation board found justification for 7 cents. As our original demand was based purely on the cost-of-living index, a call for a strike vote was the answer. We are awaiting the ballots, and meanwhile the rumor factory is working overtime. A feeler through the press has it that we might consider a settlement at the 12-cent level. What do you say, Brothers? Put it on the ballot.

The election of delegates to the I. B. E. W. convention was the high point of the meeting, with eight candidates nominated. On the first count Brother Bill Marsh was chosen, and on the second Brother Howard Wilson was successful. The alternates will be Brothers Candeline and Peacock. Wilson is an old hand at conventions, whereas it will be the first for Marsh.

A report of the sick committee found everybody at work. Brothers Mollison and Nelson have recuperated very well. President Tait called for a minute of silence in respect for Tommy Douglas, a well-liked Brother who was called up yonder after a brief illness.

Advance notice is given that the July meeting will be held on July 4 on account of holidays. Outside members traveling to Winnipeg are invited to drop in.

M. POTHIER, P. S.

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### Ponders Destiny of U. S. A. During the World Crisis

**L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**—It seems we have again arrived at the threshold of a new cycle in our organized labor carrier. With the international relationship meeting a crisis, the Government appropriating money to build up our armed forces, and our political hen about to hatch out a new batch of chicks, who amongst us can say what our destiny will be? As long as we are not crystal gazers it might be well to look back in the past and see the rough spots we have come over by being organized. The devotion of each member of the I. B. E. W. to his own local is what it takes to keep our great industry healthy and our own local union strong. Unconcern and non-attendance can weaken the pillars of our structure to a danger point. Let's not be caught as did the over-confident football team we have heard of and lose out on the game. Our whole nation has suffered from drifting too far from Christianity through the years of our high-speed progress in science and invention. Our earnest and continued effort will prevent us from taking any such slide.

The quarterly meeting of the Southern Joint Board was held in San Diego in April. It was gratifying to note the interest shown in this type of meeting. I say that because we are facing an organized effort today to defeat what we



are constantly working for, the right to bargain fairly for wages, hours and conditions.

The privately owned utility companies in this district maintain a very active association which enables them to use a pattern in their effort to resist the locals in keeping the contracts we now hold or any new proposals that may come up from year to year. Meetings such as the one held in San Diego and the progress meeting to be held in San Francisco in May come none too often if we are to keep pace with the times and come out anywhere near even. As a member, I am proud of the success of the I. B. E. W. in the past and feel sure that the International Office is not going to employ any mothball methods to meet the situation as it presents itself today.

Local No. 465 is still doing quite a lot of work throughout the county. Four fine construction contractors are doing most of the new work, besides three contracts on highway signal lighting. These contractors are about 80 per cent signed up with the N. E. C. A. and 100 per cent are paying into the E. W. B. A.

A committee has been set up in the street railway group and is ready to start negotiations with the company for a new wage set-up for the ensuing year. The contracts on outside line work are also up in a short while and a proposal will be presented within a month. The San Diego Gas and Electric Company contract is signed up until the middle of August, and if figures don't correct themselves by that time we will find that group lagging in the spiral by quite a margin.

We should have a very good representation at the polls from our local when election time rolls around, according to the number of registrants shown at the closing of the books, April 22. It's high time we realize that working safely on a pole and going to the polls to vote has the same meaning—"self-preservation."

LES BENSON, P. S.

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### Mobile Local Awards Service Buttons in Mass Ceremony

**L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.**—Just a little bit of news for the JOURNAL from Down South. Local No. 505 recently put on one of the largest banquets ever held in this city. This great event was held at the Admiral Semmes Hotel on May 15, when more than 500 members, their wives and lady friends attended this outstanding event. Elaborate ceremonies featured the presenting of gold lapel buttons to the veteran union workers in the electrical field. The awarding of the service buttons were made by International Vice President G. X. Barker, of the Fifth District. The service buttons were awarded in recognition of services rendered in spans of five years. There were 141 five-year buttons awarded, sixteen 10-year buttons, two 20-year buttons, and one 30-year button. This is the third time in the history of the local union that the service buttons have been awarded.

Brother Barker, in his short talk before he presented the members with their buttons, pointed out to all present the record of Local No. 505, from its humble beginning to the position it now enjoys among the business life of our city. The local and its members have made a team, says Brother Barker, that has done much

through the years for labor as a whole throughout the area. The local and its contractors have enjoyed some years of harmony working for the best interests of all.

Brother Barker also called to mind that such organization as Local No. 505 and its members have given the I. B. E. W. its strength here and throughout the country. He also outlined the history of the I. B. E. W. and its growth from a small nucleus to one of the strongest organizations in the American labor union movement.

"In presenting each of you with a gold button, I do so as a recognition of what you have done for your union and for all organized labor," said Brother Barker as he presented each man with his button.

Also among the guests who enjoyed the hospitality of members of Local No. 505 were several of our contractors who, with their wives, had a very nice time. Brother E. J. Bourg, secretary of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, and Mr. W. F. Wilson, who was the after-dinner speaker, and his comics were enjoyed by all.

Following the banquet was a floor show, which was very well received by the audience. Judging from comments of the Brothers attending, it was the best that they have seen in or around Mobile.

After a 15-minute intermission, which time was allowed for the ballroom to be cleared of tables and chairs, there was dancing, which was enjoyed by the membership, their guests and their ladies, to the tune of Roy Choice and his music-makers.

The committee in charge of arrangements was extended a vote of thanks and appreciation for those present by Local President H. R. Bryars, who acted as master of ceremonies.

As this was the first party sponsored by the local union in several years, it went over with a bang, as all enjoyed themselves, and a real old-fashioned good time was had by all.

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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### Four-Fold Membership Boost For New Ontario Local

**L. U. 548, GUELPH, ONTARIO**—Local No. 548 has been pretty busy these last four or five months. From five members the local has increased to 20 in a few



"This is Hank Smith, the live wire I've been telling you about."

short weeks. Early in the year new officers were elected and have been working hard getting things back in order after a recess of a few years. On top of this there has been an agreement drawn up and accepted. Most of this work has been done by Brothers Harry L. Evans, Jack Lawless, Dennis Jones and our representative, Brother J. Borden Cochrane. Here's a tip of the hat to these Brothers who have done so much in a short time. Credit must go also to the commission which gave us cooperation.

Our attendance has been good during this time when things were getting started so now it shouldn't be any trouble getting to our monthly get-together. We are looking forward to Brother Ed Ingram getting his name on the pension list soon. Here's luck, Ed, and may you receive many of your union benefits.

H. EVANS, P. S.

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### McGraw-Hill Magazine in Bitter Attack on Unions

**L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.**—Many things are happening that show a growing disregard by influential people for the welfare of the workers and their unions. An example is an editorial by James H. McGraw, Jr., in *Operating Engineer*.

Mr. McGraw is president of McGraw Hill Publishing Co., publishers of 26 national and 8 international magazines and 2,400 books covering almost all branches of mechanics and science. Therefore Mr. McGraw is a man of great influence.

The first of the year the company began publishing a magazine called *Operating Engineer*. It is of the same fine printed quality as all of M. H. Co. literature. As its name implies, much of it is for the man in overalls. In its first issue it contains a special editorial, printed in large type on both sides of an inserted page on extra heavy paper. One would think that if Mr. McGraw wanted to print an editorial on a debatable subject other than mechanics, it would be something for the welfare of his readers. Instead it was a tirade against organized labor. It asked the reader to paste the editorial in his hat and reread it. It calls the Taft-Hartley Act courageous and constructive but not going far enough to complete the job, saying it fails to protect the public and fails to deal with labor monopoly which can destroy the nation. It claims labor should be controlled under the anti-trust laws and condemns industry-wide bargaining. It advocates adequate laws to prohibit strikes that would destroy American industry. The editorial begins and ends by urging the voters to get behind Congress—not let it shirk its duty because of fear—and demand that it go on with the job of protecting the public and free employers from the necessity of dealing with monopolistic unions.

Our legislators are glad to get letters and are usually responsive to the will of their constituents. It is a well-known fact that the reactionary interests write their Congressmen regularly. Labor might well do some letter writing and give its side of the story.

Labor unions in the U. S. are on the skids. They are losing strikes, contracts, membership and prestige. They had better wake up.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.



## Atlanta Local's Ball Team Reported Pretty Hot Stuff

**L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.**—We are submitting a picture and the following story for publication in *THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* on our I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 613 "Firecracker Nine."

For the purpose of identifying the individuals, the reading is, from left to right: Front row, C. D. Haney, catcher; Howard Gossett, catcher; Horace Wade, catcher. Second row, Thomas Blackwell, first base; Bobby Fowler, outfield; Bob Kuykendall, first base; M. T. Maddox, outfield. Third row, Ben Ridgley, pitcher; Hollis Collier, outfield; J. F. Whatley, utility; Ralph Helms, shortstop; Douglas Fowler, outfielder. Fourth row, Emiel Lochbaum, pitcher; Bill Leach, pitcher; Bill Blackwell, second base; Raymond Moody, pitcher. The officers and members in the back row are A. E. Peters, vice president; A. R. Kuykendall, manager; Grady Stager, member; H. J. McMullen, member of Executive Board; and Howard Durand, assistant business manager. The bat boy in front is Jerry Durand.

Business Manager Collier advised Brothers and delegates to the Fifth District Progress Meeting in Baton Rouge, La., that Local Union No. 613, of Atlanta, Ga., was building a baseball team that would "set the woods on fire in Georgia." Well, Brothers, in several games, the opposition has been forced to call out the fire department to stop the Firecrackers. Be ye not deceived, Brothers, when Local Union No. 613 goes out to do a job, you can safely wager that the job will be done.

Under the management of Brother A. R. Kuykendall, the Firecrackers have won seven out of 10 games played, and are in second place in the Scott League of Atlanta, Ga. The best reason for this record is the big sticks of C. D. Haney, Tommie Blackwell and Sonny Collier, who are hitting .500, .533 and .500, respectively. Other hitters above the .300 average are Bob Kuykendall, M. T. Maddox, Ralph Helms, Emiel Lochbaum and Bill Leach.

While we're on the subject of the national game we want to mention our girls' softball team, which is composed of Local No. 613 girl members employed in the plants of Westinghouse, General Electric, and other shops. These girls have won two and lost two, and take it from their manager, Miss Edith Mower, they are going to fight from here on in.

HOWARD DURAND, Asst. B. M.

## Cites Unholy Alliance of Taft-Hartley and the NAM

**L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.**—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Does the above apply to labor?

Labor applies to or consists of ALL people who work.

Is labor composed of only second-class citizens? T-H is not something impersonal. T-H can and does affect you and yours. Don't say it can't happen here. It did happen, and with a vengeance. It can't happen here and to me?

In Los Angeles (the City of the Angels) about the year 1895 there was formed an organization known as the Merchants and

## "Firecracker Nine" of Atlanta Local



Ball team of Local Union No. 613, Atlanta, Ga. The players are identified in the story accompanying this picture.

Manufacturers. It was a vicious anti-labor association. This was during the days of the McNamaras and Big Bill Hayward and about the time of the Haymarket Riots. Nobody with any sense or feeling of decent Americanism would condone the acts of the McNamaras or of Big Bill Hayward.

Look back in your labor history and learn of the ruthlessness of "Merchants and Manufacturers"; learn of the kidnappings of witnesses perpetrated by that organization, the taking of witnesses and defendants alike across state borders by force and at their (M&M) whim; extradition proceedings were, for Merchants and Manufacturers, an unnecessary and unrecognized factor. Bribery, perjury, intimidation and beatings were the implements in general usage against labor.

Do you want NAM to be able legally to resort to such things? Do you want to go back to a 10-hour five-dollar day? That is what NAM would like to accomplish. That is why NAM is so openly and brazenly in favor of the Taft-Hartley Law (remember it is now a LAW, not only a bill).

Stop sitting around and get out and work for the defeat of your Congressmen and Senators, regardless of party, if they voted for the passage of this tract of hell. First learn your subject and then speak against it in your church societies, your lodges, your bowling teams, and wherever and whenever you can get an audience of even only one person. Arouse yourself and work.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

## Employment Situation Not Too Bright in Pascagoula

**L. U. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.**—Please permit me to make a few statements regarding L. U. No. 733.

We now have our building paid for and

are still renting part of it. We are enjoying the rest of the building and it looks as if we might have plenty of time to enjoy it, as the work situation does not look so good right now. However, the other local union has been a great help to us in placing the ones who have been out of work. At the present time we have members working in at least five states and many cities. We still have a few men on the bench.

Brother Miller, our business manager, has taken a three-months leave of absence to go to the hospital for treatments. We surely have missed him and his efforts. Each and every one of us is praying for his speedy recovery. Brother J. W. Sumrall, assistant business manager and acting financial secretary, is doing a good job in his absence. He is doing the best he can under the circumstances and we appreciate his effort. We elected four delegates and four alternates to the national convention.

Most of our fellows here have made their contribution to Labor's Political League.

The Mississippi Electrical Workers Association, which met April 17, gave a rubber stamp to each local union. This rubber stamp reads, "Are you a qualified voter?" We notice it on a lot of our correspondence.

On last Wednesday Local Union No. 733 voted to buy some cards, to be distributed to merchants, stating, "You have just been patronized by a member of organized labor." Thanks to Brother Ellzey of Local Union No. 480 for the suggestion. All the other craft unions have said they intend to cooperate with us in this move to let the merchants know who is patronizing them.

We were lucky to invite and have Mr. Ed. Wiggins, who is President of the Chamber of Commerce, make a talk on "The Future of Pascagoula." He made a very interesting and forceful address.



## Inaugural Banquet of Local Union No. 916



Scene showing the approximately 400 persons who attended the inaugural banquet held by Local Union No. 916, Charleston, S. C.

There was one point brought out which, I think, will last in our minds. This is: we, the chamber of commerce and organized labor, have a mutual and common interest in the industrial future as well as the business and civic interest in Pascagoula.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

### Electrical Conference Held at Lake Charles, La.

**L. U. 861, LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—The Electrical Conference met Saturday and Sunday, April 3 and 4, preceding the meeting of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor Convention on Monday, April 5. Beneficial legislative policies were established in preparation for their presentation to the State Federation of Labor for approval.

The officers of the Electrical Conference were reelected without opposition.

A finishing touch was added when, on Sunday night, Local No. 861 entertained all of the visiting delegates and their wives with a banquet. Guests other than the delegates and their wives included all of the electrical contractors and representatives from all of the industrial plants in the area. Also from the Beaumont I. B. E. W. came Brother Vernon Holtz. Brother Rudy Veiner represented the N. E. C. A.

Local No. 861 and all of the Brothers from all over Louisiana were very fortunate to have as a guest District Vice President Brother G. X. Barker. Local No. 861 was very happy to have been host to the I. B. E. W. members from all over Louisiana.

Following this Electrical Conference on Monday was the Louisiana State Federation of Labor Convention. The Central Labor Trades Council of Lake Charles, La., of which I. B. E. W. Local No. 861 is a member, was host to the meeting. Delegates from I. B. E. W. Local No. 861 were: Brothers Joe Hidalgo, T. K. Stitzlein, George Minton, Eddie Daigle, Vernon Vaughn and George Rivette. All of these delegates, along with a similar number from each of the

other affiliated locals, were on the entertainment committee as well as attendants at all business meetings. Some 99 resolutions were accepted to be presented to the legislative committee.

In addition to the business meetings, several social functions were given honoring the guests. On Tuesday night, April 6, a chicken barbecue was given at the Lake Charles Air Base. Several Local No. 861 members worked very hard to make it a success—namely, Brothers Louis Brown, David R. Spears, A. F. Johnson and T. K. Stitzlein. They are doing a superb job.

On Wednesday night a dance was held at the Labor Temple. Music was furnished by Brother Edwin Duhon and his band. Mayor Price of Lake Charles became the outstanding feature of the evening when he entertained the huge crowd by calling and directing an old-fashioned square dance.

On Thursday morning, after important activities, the sessions adjourned.

E. B. SMITH, P. S.

### Charleston Local Proud of Response to Invitations

**L. U. 916, CHARLESTON, S. C.**—After holding our first meeting under separate charter in December, 1947 (operating prior to that date under the charter of L. U. No. 776, Charleston, S. C.), we Brothers are glad to report satisfactory progress towards interesting the majority of our fellow workers at the Charleston Navy Yard in our undertaking for the cause of labor. We have enjoyed a fine response but notice an increase in interest, especially after we, along with our potential members, attended our enjoyable and highly successful Inaugural Banquet, held on Thursday night, April 29. Along with the potential members we extended cordial invitations to senior officers of various production divisions and senior supervisors of the yard, business men of North Charleston, State Labor Representative Earl Britton, present and past presidents of several other crafts, and Senator O. T. Wallace.

Reverend D. F. Murphy rendered the invocation, while Reverend C. E. Davis delivered the benediction.

Local Union No. 916 is proud of the response to invitations extended to all the 400 who attended, and enjoyed the short talks made by several of our honorary guests, who impressed all present with the importance of harmonious relations between labor and management. We, the present and future members of L. U. No. 916, pledge our support toward any undertaking relative to better conditions for higher and more skillful production, to uphold the good record Charleston Navy Yard has attained in the past.

An increase of over 100 per cent has been noted since our first meeting under separate charter, and with interest shown in our organization by members and non-members at present writing, we feel safe in contemplating a far greater increase in membership in the near future.

We will keep you Brothers informed of our progress, and invoke the good wishes of all in our undertaking.

W. P. SMITH, P. S.

### Maine Local Negotiates New Wage Agreement

**L. U. 1057, WOODLAND, ME.**—Members of this local wish to inform the readers that we have successfully concluded our annual wage agreement with the St. Croix Paper Company. For over 40 years we have had good labor relations with this company as management and labor have always worked together. We obtained an 11-cent increase, with a few adjustments.

To fellow workers who are working in paper and pulp mills we would like to make this offer or suggestion: Send us a copy of your working contract and rates and we will oblige with our own. In this way we as locals can better grasp the common problems which we all have. In this way we can arrange now for our next year's agreement. Work longer on those agreements and you will find that it will more than pay off.

We also wish to compliment the editor of the JOURNAL for the new makeup. We all need those technical articles. Let's keep it going; the new look is good.

It is also time we as a local should publicly express our appreciation to our International Representative Bill Steinmiller, of the Boston office. He's a gentleman and a true scholar of union bargaining.

We will close with this parting note: In the old days a cave man was known by the hole he kept. Nowadays we are always in the hole. At least if we don't try to save and try to curb inflation, which is here by the looks of things.

KENNETH M. COX, P. S.

### Results of Election in Plant Still in Dispute

**L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.**—In the March issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL I made a statement that I felt the worst enemy of the workingman was the workingman himself and I turned the clock back 25 years to the summer of 1922, when a strike developed on the railroads of America, to find the facts and figures to back up my convictions. Today I have the same convictions, but



I am not going back a quarter of a century to prove my point, as the story I want to unfold to you just happened in our present year 1948.

Last fall Westinghouse Electric Corporation purchased a war plant, which was operated by the Curtis Wright Aviation Corporation during the war and is located at Beaver, Pa.

In a few months Westinghouse Electric Corporation had between 500 and 600 men and women on the production line and the company took the position, that these new employees were just learners, insofar as wages were concerned, which were considerably below wages paid in other plants in the district. The workers were complaining about the low wages so they decided they would organize after the company refused to grant them wage adjustments, and finally a strike was called and the plant was closed pending its settlement.

Two bona fide labor unions came forth to help the workers out of their difficulties, but each carrying different banners, one was AFL union, newly organized and still unchartered Local No. 201, and the other was CIO U. E. Local No. 634.

After a very spirited campaign of both unions to get the workers to accept membership in their respective unions, and after the strike was in its tenth week, AFL Union No. 201 appealed to the National Labor Relations Board for an election, which was granted, to decide which union should represent the workers before the management in their wage dispute.

National Labor Relations Board set the date for the election for May 11, 1948. AFL Union No. 201 was the only union permitted by the Board to appear on the ballot as the rival union, CIO U. E. No. 634, could not be listed because of the U. E. leaders' refusals to sign anti-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Law, so the workers could only vote "yes" or "no" on the AFL union.

When election day came to a close and the ballots were counted the results were very surprising—266 to 266, a tie. And here we sit, hanging in midair, and according to the Taft-Hartley Law another election must wait another year to settle the dispute.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation is a very large corporation, with unlimited resources, with huge plants in various states, and if they choose to close the Beaver plant, who will suffer most? The answer is obvious—the workers.

The fallacy of this whole procedure, as I understand it, lies in labor being split into factions and operating under different banners. UNITY is the answer, and for the good of labor generally I would suggest that all warring factions of labor unite for the common good of all. I want to add that the entire Executive Board, along with other members of our Local No. 1073, took a very active part in the campaign to organize the Beaver plant of the Westinghouse Corporation.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

## Views Florida Elections With Marked Satisfaction

L. U. 1205, GAINESVILLE, FLA.—Here comes Local Union No. 1205! We feel very good over the results of the First Primary on May 4, and we like to crow

and let the world know about it. Our bitter enemy, Mr. Tom Watson, author of the no-closed shop and right-to-work law in the State of Florida, was defeated and came out in fifth place, showing that our labor's political organization has helped to eliminate one of labor's enemies.

Also we, through a small margin, eliminated Senator Price, who was one of the backers of the Taft-Hartley Law. He was defeated in the Second Congressional District by World War Veteran Charles Bennett. Bennett had an uphill fight, owing to the fact that Price had promised the people of Alachua County a Veterans' Hospital. Incidentally, he has been kicking this football around for five years.

We also have a legislator by the name of Joe Jenkins, who helped Tom Watson in the notorious state law, so close on the run that he will have to run off the Second Primary on May 25, with one of his opponents, who was high man in the race. We are hoping that by the time this goes to press the voting will be over and he will be marked off.

Our international organization, which is just getting started, will get the same support out of the southern locals as it would have had had they started this organization in time to give us some relief. We have had to take it all on our shoulders, financially, and *work*, but my membership has cooperated with the international organization about 50 per cent.

We in the South hold our primaries, and as far as politics goes they generally settle all questions. The registered Republican voters in the State of Florida cannot carry a main election in November.

I hope that we can, after the runoff, equal Louisiana in its labor vote. I was very pleased with the Louisiana vote.

Work has slowed down in the central part of Florida. We have quite a lot of work coming up in this section—two paper mills and several large improvements on county hospitals with Government matched money. We also hope that Mr. Bennett can carry out the Government hospital here in Gainesville.

I do not think there will be any work for outsiders in my territory before fall; we have very good conditions on all of the work we do have and are working night and day on the bungalow contractors. I feel that by the first of the year we should have our territory in much better shape as we are hoping for the Plumbers and the Common Laborers to hang their charters on the wall within the next two weeks.

## Agreement Finally Reached By Local at Hanson, Mass.

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Since our last article was in the JOURNAL the Wheeler Company has been in a controversy regarding the amendments to the new year agreements.

It has taken considerable time to reach a settlement, during which time some of us were laid off and the rest were on strike for four weeks.

Now everybody is aware of the fact that a strike causes loss on all sides, so we are all glad that the differences have been ironed out.

We are all grateful that we have a considerate committee, and if there was no other gain we could still be thankful that our union local stood together 100 per cent, as a real Brotherhood should.

And now for a year of profit for all of us, and of course for Wheeler's. If they profit we will continue to have good work.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

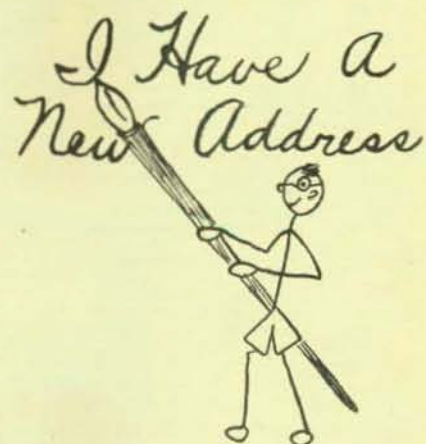
## New Mississippi Local Enjoys Steady Growth

L. U. 1575, HATTIESBURG, MISS.—This local union has been in existence since August 15, 1947, and has been constantly growing. We organized with 31 members on the charter, and now have approximately 70 active members. It is now time for negotiations on the new agreement. Therefore, we do not have much to report at this time; but thought we would like to have our Local Union No. 1575 appear in THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

The future around this vicinity looks very good for organized labor, as we have three or four nice-sized jobs coming up. They are going to need from 25 to 35 more journeymen than we can supply through our local.

Excavation started on our largest job April 26, 1948, and will be starting on the conduit work of the slab in about 45 days. It will be around August before the job gets into full swing.

R. C. HERBON, F. S.



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address. It will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

L. U. \_\_\_\_\_

NEW ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

(Zone No.) \_\_\_\_\_

OLD ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



# Death Claims for May, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
382	Wilfred B. Wells.....	\$1,000.00
3	George Mittelkauf.....	1,000.00
764	Clifton H. Fisher.....	650.00
I. O. (333)	Guy Tott.....	1,000.00
611	Guy Ritter.....	1,000.00
1	Frank Lee.....	1,000.00
56	Arthur J. Fehman.....	1,000.00
146	Stephen J. Toth.....	1,000.00
480	Herbert E. Carlton.....	1,000.00
1116	William J. Frecker.....	1,000.00
6	Joseph Kenniff.....	1,000.00
3	Harry Robins.....	1,000.00
465	William C. Kelly.....	1,000.00
51	Harry J. Chinoweth.....	1,000.00
59	M. A. Martin.....	1,000.00
817	Charles J. Hackett.....	1,000.00
952	Thomas Horn.....	300.00
59	Tom Williams.....	1,000.00
632	William L. Lawson.....	475.00
481	Charles H. Bruner.....	1,000.00
35	George J. Lyman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Peter J. Hogan.....	1,000.00
3	Fred McClenahan.....	1,000.00
3	Peter H. Ruppel.....	1,000.00
3	Edward F. Graumann.....	300.00
309	Frank Monroe.....	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	August Genes.....	1,000.00
43	Glenn J. Hinchman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (340)	Boyd Burch.....	1,000.00
175	Judson A. Lowery.....	1,000.00
3	Charles H. Wiese.....	1,000.00
3	Frank R. Kirsten.....	1,000.00
3	James L. Campbell.....	1,000.00
108	Henry E. Montal.....	650.00
624	William C. Johnston.....	1,000.00
I. O. (694)	Samuel Hillkirk.....	1,000.00
52	Samuel S. Steinberg.....	1,000.00
3	John Wiggins.....	1,000.00
689	Otto Oelrich.....	1,000.00
823	Robert Lee Orr.....	1,000.00
1	Frank T. Barsanti.....	1,000.00
134	Roy S. Edwards.....	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Walter P. Mathewson.....	1,000.00
48	Rex C. Dunham.....	1,000.00
436	Frank L. Johnston.....	1,000.00
889	Fred William Werner.....	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	William F. Trader.....	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	Ernest G. Hurst.....	1,000.00
595	Earl R. Voorhes.....	1,000.00
1	Edward J. Drier.....	1,000.00
48	Phillip T. Searcy.....	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	John C. Carroll.....	1,000.00
613	Charles F. Payne.....	1,000.00
580	Sigurd J. Orstad.....	650.00
9	James B. Lang.....	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	James H. Smith.....	1,000.00
377	Joseph W. Foss.....	1,000.00
309	Oliver B. Williams.....	1,000.00
136	David C. Hitt.....	1,000.00
11	Clifford A. Hale.....	1,000.00
58	Henry P. Hetherington.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	M. F. Stevens.....	1,000.00
I. O. (184)	Loren A. Peterson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George I. Colman.....	1,000.00
77	A. J. Gulstad.....	300.00
I. O. (48)	R. O. Fagstad.....	300.00
208	D. E. Warner.....	475.00
292	E. F. Ackerman.....	1,000.00
77	B. Doran.....	1,000.00
134	R. Snedden.....	1,000.00
676	H. D. Tindall.....	1,000.00
1	H. J. Deckelman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (405)	Arnold Kaplan.....	1,000.00
3	Alexander Mas.....	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	Paul Schwantes.....	300.00
I. O. (305)	Carl Davis.....	1,000.00
976	Ira Jack Burger.....	475.00
323	Eleck Williamson.....	1,000.00
569	George S. Surprenant.....	1,000.00
51	Lionel R. Bush.....	475.00
I. O. (98)	Daniel P. Lynch.....	1,000.00
9	John Francis Slater.....	1,000.00
501	Harry W. Stevenson.....	1,000.00
245	Alfred W. Pressler.....	1,000.00
134	Patrick J. Keeley.....	1,000.00
39	Thomas P. Mahon.....	1,000.00
321	Charles R. Birkenbeuel.....	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Hugo F. Udally.....	1,000.00
58	F. P. Leigh.....	1,000.00
494	E. L. Plehn.....	1,000.00
326	J. F. McMahon.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. R. Troland.....	1,000.00
3	G. F. Sullivan.....	1,000.00
407	R. B. Royal.....	1,000.00
48	H. F. Brault.....	1,000.00
369	F. Theobald.....	1,000.00
309	Roscoe Barry.....	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	J. E. Taylor.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	George Fals.....	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	Anthony J. Hart.....	1,000.00
3	Andrew Feulner.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	R. J. Scheinohr.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	James R. Howard.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Fred W. Hazard.....	1,000.00
508	Thomas A. Quarles.....	1,000.00
3	Frederick F. Noe.....	1,000.00



Maynard J. Grove, L. U. No. 1	Initiated May 1, 1946
Frank Lee, L. U. No. 1	Initiated August 11, 1914
F. T. Barsanti, L. U. No. 1	Initiated June 23, 1908
E. J. Drier, L. U. No. 1	Initiated July 10, 1925
J. Kenniff, L. U. No. 6	Initiated January 13, 1915
Charles Deurell, L. U. No. 6	Re-initiated April 28, 1945
August F. Dresser, L. U. No. 6	Initiated December 23, 1946
William W. Harmon, L. U. No. 6	Initiated April 27, 1945
R. O. Daughters, L. U. No. 6	Initiated January 5, 1943
James B. Lang, L. U. No. 9	Initiated October 31, 1922
John Francis Slater, L. U. No. 9	Initiated August 7, 1934
W. F. Trader, L. U. No. 9	Initiated July 27, 1898
George Jensen, L. U. No. 9	Initiated July 19, 1910
Robert L. Park, L. U. No. 23	Initiated March 30, 1937
Albert M. Franks, L. U. No. 23	Initiated July 25, 1944
Howard W. Sauner, L. U. No. 28	Initiated July 12, 1918
L. S. Calloway, L. U. No. 84	Initiated March 25, 1939
Bert V. Jones, L. U. No. 84	Initiated October 10, 1946
E. M. Kinnebrew, L. U. No. 136	Initiated June 6, 1913
I. W. Tuggle, L. U. No. 136	Initiated March 7, 1947
D. C. Hitt, L. U. No. 136	Initiated April 16, 1941
Stephen John Toth, L. U. No. 146	Initiated March 2, 1934
Yale Wentworth, L. U. No. 292	Initiated February 25, 1947
Alfred R. Sorenson, L. U. No. 292	Initiated September 9, 1947

Everett F. Ackerman, L. U. No. 292	Initiated May 22, 1911
Frank Monroe, L. U. No. 309	Initiated April 1, 1938
Roscoe Barry, L. U. No. 309	Initiated April 29, 1927
Harold H. Bena, L. U. No. 309	Initiated September 29, 1942
Thomas J. Callaghan, L. U. No. 309	Initiated June 29, 1922
Charles Birkenbeuel, L. U. No. 321	Initiated March 21, 1913
J. E. Patterson, L. U. No. 353	Initiated June 9, 1927
Frank Theobald, L. U. No. 369	Initiated June 26, 1932
William C. Kelly, L. U. No. 465	Initiated August 1, 1941
C. F. Payne, L. U. No. 613	Initiated October 5, 1936
Samuel I. Hart, L. U. No. 716	Initiated November 10, 1947
W. A. McCann, L. U. No. 767	Initiated June 4, 1940
David W. Ayers, L. U. No. 847	Initiated September 15, 1947
J. E. Frost, L. U. No. 880	Initiated September 1, 1942
Ernest Carter, L. U. No. 1030	Initiated November 18, 1946
John Dwyer, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated April 1, 1943
Thomas Tatlock, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated February 1, 1943
Rocco Perugini, L. U. No. 1188	Initiated July 10, 1945
Otto A. Zoellmer, L. U. No. 1359	Initiated December 31, 1944
Harry Cannon, L. U. No. 1359	Initiated December 31, 1944
John E. Benson, L. U. No. 1359	Initiated April 18, 1944
William J. McCort, L. U. No. 1363	Initiated April 1, 1947
Lester W. Lewis, L. U. No. 1439	Initiated February 3, 1946
George L. Vanderhei, L. U. No. 1461	Initiated June 14, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Joseph A. Harris.....	\$1,000.00	271	Winfred Long.....	\$475.00
465	Thomas L. Hall.....	1,000.00	595	Stephen A. Campbell.....	150.00
3	Harry A. Kirsch.....	1,000.00	880	Joseph E. Frost.....	150.00
557	Glenn B. Keane.....	1,000.00	360	Clarence E. Sipple.....	150.00
I. O. (103)	E. C. Sawin.....	1,000.00	11	John H. Plows.....	150.00
561	Richard Clarke.....	1,000.00	I. O. (302)	Walter H. Hamilton.....	150.00
353	Eugene Brunette.....	825.00	I. O. (39)	Carmello Piscitello.....	150.00
409	Thomas S. Douglas.....	1,000.00	40	William Paul Lewis.....	150.00
911	Alphonse Desrosiers.....	1,000.00	1245	H. E. Brillhart.....	150.00
561	Jean Boles.....	1,000.00	933	E. D. Kettler.....	300.00
I. O. (353)	James E. Patterson.....	150.00	58	J. J. Corso.....	475.00
3	Charles W. Kenneway.....	150.00			
640	William M. Owen.....	150.00			
					\$112,075.00



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